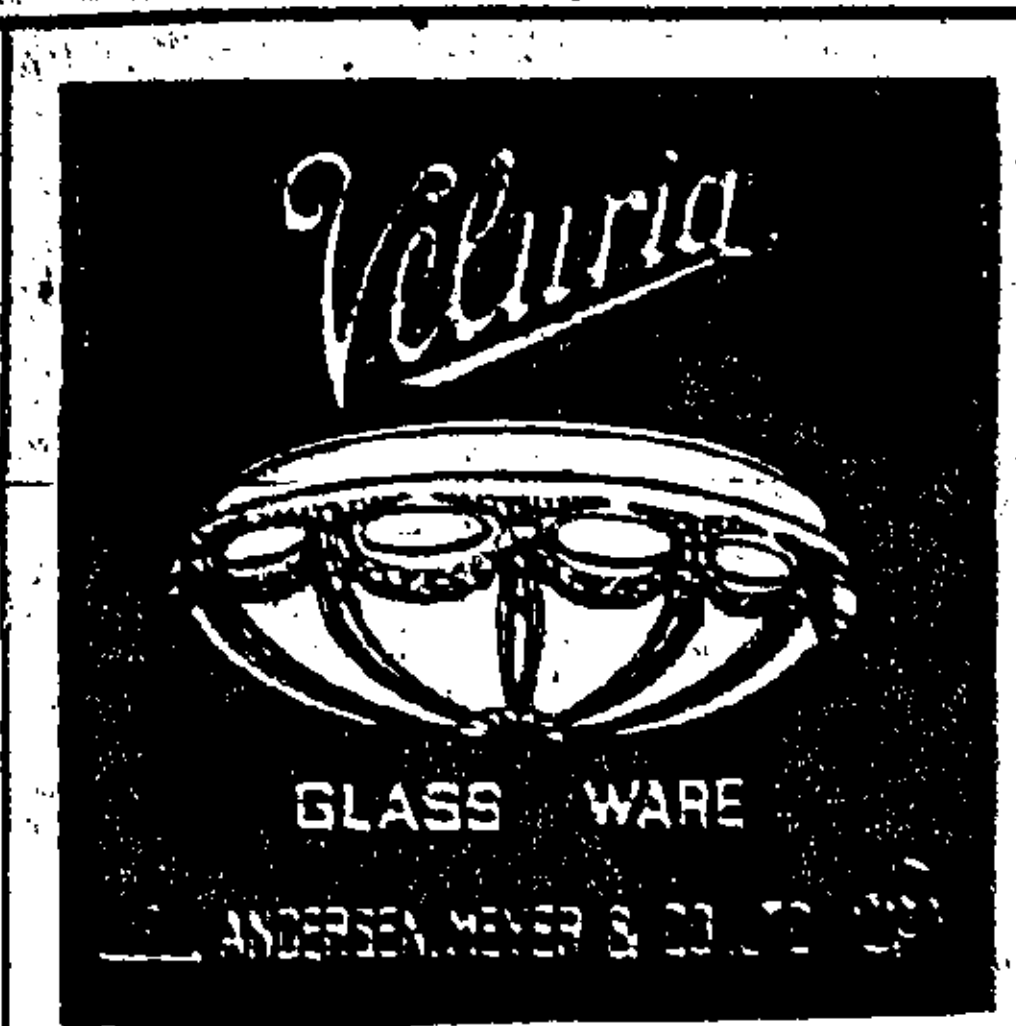


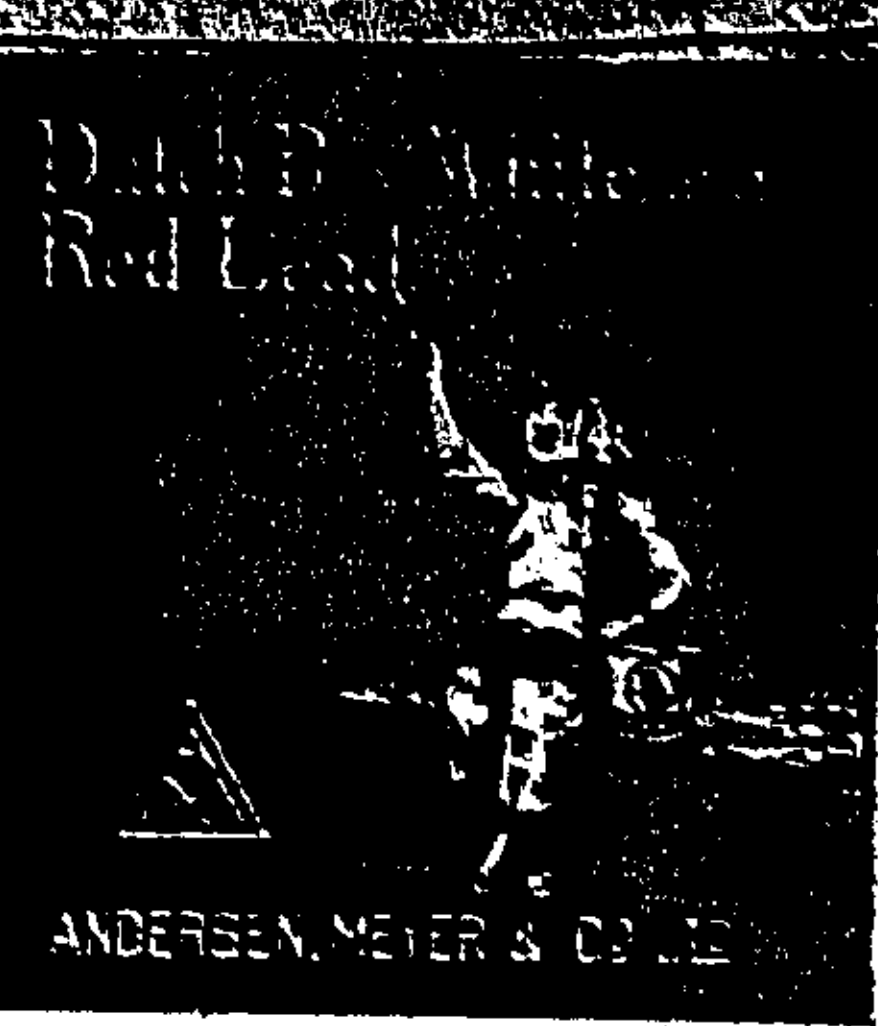


The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FREIGHTS FROM AMERICA.

FOREIGN COMPANIES AGREE TO UNIFORM RATES.

London, April 26. A New York telegram says that after a two days' conference, the Shipping Board and foreign steamship companies agreed to establish uniform freights from all American ports and to eliminate competition.

Representatives of American, British and Japanese Companies met on May 3 to determine the rates from America to the Far East.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

QUESTIONS OF THE TREATY.

London, April 26. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Cooze, Mr. Hall stated that it was not proposed to reimpose the control of wool.

Mr. Lunn suggested that in view of the recent increase in freight, an inquiry be held into the profits of shipowners and also as to whether there was any justification for the increase of freights at present.

Sir Robert Horne promised to bring the suggestion to the notice of the central committee.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Supreme Council was considering the question of Germany's execution of the terms of the Peace Treaty in regard to the surrender or destruction of aircraft material. The Government intended to have the Treaty carried out.

Replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Government will introduce an Anti-Dumping Bill this session. He also stated that the Government did not propose to make any amendments of the Peace Treaty towards the Allies.

THE PRINCE IN NEW ZEALAND

A STIRRING WELCOME.

London, April 26. A message from Auckland says there was a renewal of stirring scenes at the welcome to the Prince of Wales in the domain of the Cricket Ground on Monday by 30,000 cheering spectators, including the Premier and members of the Cabinet. The Prince proceeds south on the 27th instant aboard a train entirely manufactured by New Zealand, and meets Maoris at Rotorua.

THE LABOURITES.

A FOREIGN POLICY NEEDED.

London, April 25. Presiding at a conference of Labour delegates convened by the Union of Democratic Control, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald deplored Labour passivity with regard to foreign affairs. If Labour is going to govern, it must have its own foreign policy and must unite with the workers of other countries to secure world peace.

IMPORTED MUTTON DECONTROLLED.

London, April 25. Control has been removed on imported mutton.

THE TREATY QUESTION.

THE ITALIAN PREMIER'S VIEWS.

San Remo, April 25. Signor Nitti, on receiving a number of journalists, said since the war was over it was absolutely necessary, if Europe is to be saved, to place Germany and Russia in a position to reconstitute themselves. Italy was most anxious to resume commercial relations with both. The Allies must convince Russia that they have no ill-feeling, but Russia must guarantee not to interfere with their internal affairs when relations are resumed. The workers were able to see that Bolshevik conditions in no wise resemble an El Dorado. Signor Nitti added that it was useless to discuss a revision of the Peace Treaty, because Germany was responsible for the war, but the Treaty must be honestly applied. The Allies should enable Germany to work for her collapse would mean the collapse of the whole of Europe. What we defeated was German Imperialism. Germany must disarm.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ASSURANCES.

San Remo, April 25. Mr. Lloyd George, on returning from Conference, received French journalists to whom he emphasised that the settlement left no question of principle outstanding. He declared that he had never discouraged the employment of military means for enforcing the Treaty, but the Germans should not be prevented from restoring order. Laying stress on the necessity of Anglo-French unity, Mr. Lloyd George maintained that there had been no disagreements, although there had been difficulties. He urged them not to magnify insects into rhinoceroses. The British and French must make allowances for difference in temperaments. He hoped that in any future difficulties they would talk matters over together, and not fire at long range.

FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

San Remo, April 24. Mr. Lloyd George has announced that as the result of a conference with M. Millerand a joint declaration will be prepared announcing Franco-British agreement to enforce the disarmament clauses of the Treaty and disavowing the idea of France occupying the right bank of the Rhine and the Ruhr coalfields.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES.

San Remo, April 24. It is officially announced that the American Embassy from Paris arrived at San Remo this afternoon, with instructions from Washington, whereupon the American Ambassador at Rome immediately proceeded to Villa de Vachan to attend the Conference.

ARMENIAN REPUBLIC RECOGNISED.

Washington, April 24. The United States has formally recognised the independence of the Republic of Armenia.

U.S. OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Washington, April 24. Mr. Hines, Director of Railroads, has resigned.

(Continued on page 7.)

IMPRESSIONS OF HONGKONG.

MR. MACONACHIE'S SEVEN YEARS' REVIEW.

At the Union Church on Sunday morning, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, who to-day left for Home leave, gave an address on "Seven Years' Impressions of Hongkong." He based his remarks on the words: "He himself stayed in Asia for a while" (Acts 19:22) and said: "I had been not much longer than seven days in Hongkong when an interviewer called asking for my impressions. My plea that these could be of no value at so early a stage was set aside and I was assured they would be of great interest, so remembering that a thing can be interesting without being valuable I did give a few first impressions for what they might be worth. So far as I can recollect them, there was nothing in these which I should wish to retract now after a full seven years—the length of time supposed to be required before one knows a family well enough to take the liberty of poking its fire, not that I have any desire to stir the furnace."

Hongkong is a Colony which people at Home speaking generally, know very little about. I confess to having known not a great deal before the request to go to it dropped as it were from the skies, neither was it easy to find out much one would have liked to know.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica was far from encouraging, its treatment of the subject being too brief, and also, as I have since discovered, in some respects libellous. The general aspect of the island, as also the conditions of health for Europeans, would be an agreeable surprise to any enquirer who went no farther for information than the tenth edition of that classic work and indeed the eleventh is not so very much better.

One man who did know said that if one is prepared to live in a Turkish bath night and day for seven months in every year it would be all right to go to Hongkong. Another, who thought he knew, sent me an urgent postcard from his sickroom adjuring me not to entertain the idea. Others, however, were more cheering and as at the same time they were less extreme I thought they were probably nearer the truth.

On actually arriving here it soon appeared that the residents themselves expect newcomers to be surprised agreeably. Hongkong folk seem quite inured to the common impression that they live in a malarial swamp on a diet of quinine and spirits, that they stand a fair chance of being murdered in their beds, and live (if they escape) in matchboxes stocked with a little bamboo furniture. One lady friend assured us that it was useless coming here unless we could eat beans, as these were the chief article of diet: needless to say, she had never been out of England and indeed never would go on any account farther than she could swim from her native shore.

Once settled down, I soon began to get communications betraying extraordinary misconception on the part of people who, one would have thought, might have known better. One seemed to be regarded as a sort of pioneer exploring the wilds or at least guarding an outpost of civilisation. People from various parts of the old country would write to say that their young friend so-and-so was coming out to Hongkong one of these days and they would be much obliged if I would meet him and help him to feel at home. They seem to think it unnecessary to give particulars as to date or vessel or what the newcomer is to be engaged in. The only inference is that they picture this place as a lonely spot where a steamer calls occasionally and we all go down to look at the passengers.

As regards our churches the same kind of thing comes out continually. It is really interesting to hear the surprise expressed by many a visitor at finding here a handsome church, a fine organ, a good congregation and a pre-

sentable ministry. One would like to know what was actually expected, but that one is only left to infer. The latest instance was in its turn a case of the "British" having a larger circulation than any other religious journal in the British Islands, lately inserted a kindly note about this Church's Diamond Jubilee. In this it was said that I preached an eloquent sermon which was reported in the *Daily Press*, and which I closed by appealing to the Home Churches for warmer sympathy and greater support! As you may remember, I did not so much as mention the Home Churches. What happened no doubt was that the paragraphist, getting tired of scanning my eloquence, jumped to what he assumed would be the inevitable conclusion. I have written of course to correct such a misleading error and to say that this Church has never needed to appeal home for support and the only help we ask is that Churches across the seas will take the trouble to send us the names of emigrating members, a matter in which they are apt to be remiss. However I am very doubtful whether my correction will be published, which is partly my reason for correcting it now.

Well that is one pretty definite impression I have formed about Hongkong, that, it is not only too little known in the "Homeland" but in some respects is often damagingly mis-conceived. We who live here, and our predecessors, must be to blame I suppose in failing to send home fuller reports. I hope whilst in England to do any little thing for which there may be opportunity to lift the cloud under which we rest. I shall say that whilst the summer is certainly trying, the climate and general conditions are such that persons of ordinary constitution will do quite well if they keep clear of the old Anglo-Indian delusion that continual nipping of spirits is a necessity for health, and in other respects refrain from taking liberties which they would not permit themselves in their native climate.

Our Colony has its drawbacks, but the frequent admiration of tourists for what has been made of this originally barren island under British administration and enterprise is thoroughly justified. The magnificent water supply, the drainage and sanitation as a whole, the efficient policing of the island, the handsome warehouses, residences and Churches, the glorious forestry, the safe and busy harbour—you and I are accustomed to it all and we naturally fix our thoughts on what is still lacking. But this strikes strangers as a very remarkable place with not a few attractions and advantages, and I am not surprised to hear Americans say that if it were theirs they would advertise it.

Few of us seem to be aware that we are living in one of the beautiful spots of the earth, yet such is the case. No one prepared me in the least for that, except one friend who had toured the world and said that his two finest prospects had been Hongkong mountains from the harbour and Hongkong harbour from the mountain. There is abundant refreshment for the eye and rest for the mind in the scenery of our wonderful island, different views on every level and at every turning, prospects of inexhaustible variety in the changing contours of hill and glen, the shades of brown and green picked out with brilliant blossoms, the witchery of cloud and coastline worked into endless transformations with dented islet and ocean blue. If Nature anywhere calls upon man to worship she does so here, and one can but hope and pray that the march of what is called progress, otherwise the intrusion of the motor car with its din and stenches, will not go much farther in profaning the temple.

Someone would like perhaps to interject that we can't live on scenery, and what about the housing question? Well I have not been silent on that and I need not enlarge on it now. The impressions I have gathered from full observations are distressing. I shall be obliged to confess in England that families thinking of

coming here may be hard put to it to find a roof to cover them; that they will have to compete for what housing there is with an unlimited non-British population "which finds Hongkong desirable and can outbid most of us when it comes to buying sites or contracting for rent; that the competition is unrestricted unless one can afford to live on the top levels and find it convenient to do so; and that the only remedy suggested so far is the magic word "Kowloon," which has disadvantages of its own. In my judgment, the situation is preposterous. Our Government in the past has been culpably remiss, and after one experience of "peaceful penetration" already, it is surely extreme folly to permit another to go on before our very eyes. It matters nothing how many houses you build or where you build them, if all the world is free to occupy them. No real remedy for the difficulty can possibly be found unless some sufficient area or areas be set aside for British occupation. If I say anything like this someone writes to the Press to charge me with advocating a colour line, but really that is most unjust. It is not a question of colour at all—but purely and simply one of arithmetic, and I should say just what I have said if the majority against us Britons in this British Colony happened to be as white as ourselves.

Let me pass from this point to another which may perhaps put this colour question in a less equivocal light. This is a place where many races meet, and I have formed a very clear impression amongst them is greatly to be desired. There are friends in England who find it difficult to believe even now that it has not been necessary for me to learn to speak Chinese. That comes from failure to understand what a large British population we have here and how greatly "the lost sheep of the house of Israel" need shepherding.

But in another view I could wish these good folk were not mistaken and that while we can all get on in a way here though ignorant of the language spoken by the mass of our neighbours it were usual for Europeans to acquire at least a little of it. I was discouraged from making any attempt of that kind when I came here, and I greatly regret having fallen in with such bad advice. Those who are likely to be here for any length of time would do well, I feel sure, to learn to exchange at least a few ordinary ideas with the Chinese. The effect would be good in every way for both parties. Plenty of goodwill exists on either side but it can never have its due effect while the barrier of language remains as it is. The great majority of Europeans here have friendly and respectful feelings toward their Chinese neighbours, I am quite certain. Here and there you will find specimens of the type which every country produces—narrow-minded, provincial, ill-bred, intently vulgar—and I am afraid their contemptuous bearing toward members of other races is responsible for untold mischief. "One sinner destroyeth much good," says the proverb, and certainly a few unlicked cubs— one can call them nothing else—can do a sad amount of harm, bullying the coolie or workman, and looking down on the merchant who is better educated and infinitely better mannered than themselves, as well as a far smarter man of business.

I have lately heard it suggested that some sort of international Club is needed here such as exists in some other ports. It would be well if practical shape could be given to the idea or any other idea which would promote mutual acquaintance and understanding.

One is glad to note that common ground is being found to some extent in sport; nothing could be better in its way, for indeed "playing the game" is a fine ideal in whatever way it is realised. There is also more common ground than most are aware in religion. I shall report in England that there are thousands of Chinese Christians in and around Hong-

kong and that though like other Christians they have not all attained unto perfection, their average is not below our own and many of them have come well through tests such as we never encounter. I think it likely that if some emergency should ever arise in which the necessity for mediating elements between East and West became urgent, the common Christianity of English and Chinese Churches would play an important, possibly even a decisive part. I am bound to say I regret very much that our Church members as a whole know so little about little pains to inform themselves. The language difficulty, of course, is largely the cause of this; I have found it a difficulty myself. I have found also that some of our Chinese Churches do a great deal of good without advertising it. How many of us know—I did not till the other day—that the To Tsai Church maintains a Home for hundreds of aged people in Kowloon City, or that the same congregation gives the whole of its Sunday collections for good works outside its own congregational needs? We ought to know these things and a great many more as regards not only the religious but also the social and commercial lives of our neighbours. We are not here to make for ourselves a little English garden walled around, and try to forget that we are on the borders of the great and wonderful land of China. That mistake some do make, and it is a great one—but I suppose he that is insular of soul will be insular still, and go on interpreting the call of the East in terms of cocktails, cash and flirtation. As for our own Church life and European Christianity in general, there is much that one could say, but it comes up regularly and need not be enlarged on now. Church life here cannot be just as at home, in many respects, and we have to make what we can of it rather than complain that it is not otherwise. It is impossible, e.g., to get the great Sunday Schools we have across the ocean, neither can the week-night Clubs, meetings, Societies be carried on here as there. It all means a loss of interest and sense of responsibility, and that is increased by the fact that neither have we here the duties and opportunities of ordinary citizenship on which to whet our minds and exercise our rights. The change in the latter respect, which one experiences on coming to this Crown Colony, is very great and at times very irksome. After a life of active citizenship in a great city of our great country one takes badly with the system under which everything is arranged over our heads and without our knowledge. The demand for some system of elective representation is reasonable and timely, though I do not see, democrat though I am, how any Government, under our conditions, can ever allow our floating population a majority in its legislative body.

Another thing one misses personally is the give and take of association with other Churches and ministers. The isolation of the position of your minister here really creates a necessity to go home and get refreshed up, were there no other reason. One's brethren of other denominations have all been friendly, and the good feeling which exists is a thing to be thankful for. Still, one ploughs a lonely furrow, and so it must be in the circumstances of the case. All of us in our own way here must be aware of the drawbacks I have so slightly indicated. They prepare the ground but too well for the miasma microbe, which does far more harm than the malarial and is less easy to counteract. After all, we are holding an outpost here, and one of no mean importance, both commercially, politically and religiously. It is often said we are not here for our health, meaning that we are here to make some money.

And surely it is but fair that a man who gives his working years to this Colony should be able, I don't say to get rich, but to secure his later years and start his children in life. But, beyond that, should we not cultivate a consciousness that we are here on a high service? For such it is, directly or indirectly, service to the empire, to the East, and if we are Christians to Christ and the Church. It is easy to belittle our life here, to wax sarcastic over its pettiness, its aimlessness, its affectations, and pretences. We see each other at close quarters, which is always morally trying, and to the cynic tempting. In my term here I have not hesitated, as you know, to criticise, nor resented criticism given me—which latter indeed has rarely been other than perfectly fair. But I trust it will be recognised that my aim has never been to denounce and expose for the sake of doing it; but to stimulate, if possible, toward what has seemed to me the better way. I am happy to leave with that recollection, and shall hope to return with the same aim.

Let us help one another because we love one another. Let our own minds be above the pettiness and pretension with which every small community is charged, and probably chargeable. A great inheritance is given into our custody. The graves at Stanley, which every Briton should see, and ponder on, the tablets on these walls, the ubiquitous reminders in every sort and kind all around us instruct us each and all that though far from the land we count our home, and here for but a portion of our time, be it shorter or longer, we have a past to live up to of which in its own degree and manner Christian men and women must consecrate by building it into the vast design which underlies the Kingdom which hath no end, the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.

The sum of my impressions of Hongkong, is that if a man or woman cares about serving Christ that may be places where that is, and there can be few where it is more needed and therefore more effective, though neither the effort nor the results may be just on what to most of us are the accustomed lines. Best of all, here as elsewhere, it is always possible, where there is a will God opens the way.

KWANGTUNG CEMENT WORKS.

SALE TO HONGKONG INTERESTS.

Another local industry may be lost to the Cantonese, if Mr. Han Kan-yu, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and other Hongkong Chinese, who visited Canton last week, succeed in acquiring the Kwangtung Cement Works on behalf of certain foreign interests as alleged, say's *Canton Times*.

The Kwangtung Administration is negotiating to sell the cement works at Honam for two million dollars, allowing the buyers to have a monopoly on the trade for fifty years in this province, aside from exclusive privileges to mine limestone at the Bat Quarry, Fei Shu Nam, Tsingyuan.

The works, together with Tai-sha-tao, is mortgaged to the Japanese Taiwan Bank for three million dollars, one-half of which having already been repaid.

It is understood that some Cantonese will oppose the sale to foreigners and also the grant of a monopoly for the manufacture of cement, a material which will be in great demand in the coming years, when more and more concrete buildings will be constructed and roads built. The present price of five to six dollars a cask of cement is high enough, it is considered.

The Sincere Company, the Sun Company, and the Wing On Company, the three largest department stores in Canton and Hongkong have for a time considered on the purchase of this factory, but for some reason the deal did not materialize.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s.10½d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Rain. Barometer:—29.98. Temperature 2 p.m.:—68 Humidity 2 p.m.:—63.

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WHO KILLED THE ZEPPELIN?

RIVAL INVENTORS OF BLAZING BULLET.

Contending claims with respect
to incendiary bullets, which sealed
the fate of Zeppelin raiders, were
heard recently by the Royal Com-
mission on Awards to Inventors.

Mr. H. Dickinson's application
was first heard. "He said that in
October 1914 he was experimenting
with an incendiary bullet,
intended to set fire to Zeppelins.
The Air Department got in touch
with him, and in the following
December tests were carried out
at Woolwich.

Later he had a conversation
with Commander Brock. Al-
though his own invention came
to nothing, he learned later that
Commander Brock had been
successful with an explosive
bullet, and Mr. Dickinson formed
the idea that his invention had
contributed to the commander's
success.

Mr. R. Moritz, for the Admiralty,
offered to place the secret of
Commander Brock's bullet before
the Commission in the presence
of Mr. L. O'Malley (Mr. Dickin-
son's counsel), who would be
bound to professional secrecy.
They could not, however, allow
Mr. Dickinson or any other
expert to be present, and the
Admiralty had very strong views
on this point.

Before the Commission sat in
camera, Mr. Dickinson, in cross-
examination, said that he did not
disclose to Commander Brock the
composition of his bullet, but the
latter knew sufficient about the
matter to be able to follow in the
same lines as himself.

When the Commission resumed
in public, Commander Fellowes,
D.S.O., formerly officer in charge
of the Ordnance Department at
the Admiralty, gave evidence
that between May and August
1915 Commander Brock told him
he had an incendiary bullet, with
which he had been experimenting
for some time. That particular
type was not then considered
useful.

He asked Commander Brock if
he could give him a type of bullet
which would disperse the sup-
posed inert gas around a balloon.
Commander Brock said that he
could, and then sketched his idea.
It was used in 1916, and was
responsible for the destruction of
Zeppelins.

The Commission will consider
their decision.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, April 23.
General Masterman, the head of the Allied Commission
of Air Control, reporting to the Ambassadors' Conference, has
urged the necessity of immediate Allied action to make Ger-
many execute the clauses of the Treaty dealing with the
suppression of military aircraft.

The "Petit Journal" in a message from San Remo states
that Marshal Foch does not consider the Allied troops sufficient
to enforce the Treaty and recommends an increase by three
hundred thousand.

Berlin, April 23.
The President of the German Peace Delegation at Paris
has presented a Note to the Entente pointing out that as a
result of withdrawals carried out by 21st April the number
of troops in the neutral zone no longer exceeds the force
allowed by the Peace Treaty and only a number of the military
formations are now in excess. Further diminutions of these
formations are at present unfeasible as the execution of police
measures in thickly populated districts can best be carried
out by small military groups.

M. Millerand, in an interview as regards the enforcement
of the Treaty, said there was no real Anglo-French
divergence and he did not doubt that an agreement would be
reached. As to other points, France insisted on the dis-
armament of Germany. The minor natural difficulties of the
coal question had been exaggerated. There might also be
difficulties regarding the financial obligations with Germany.
When Germany proved her good faith France would meet
Germany in a reasonable spirit. The report of the Air Com-
mission was evidence that Germany was determined to
attempt to evade the Treaty. M. Millerand regarded Ger-
many's request for an increased army as another attempt to
evade her obligations.

San Remo, April 21.
M. Millerand, in an interview with Reuters, said Anglo-
French relations were very good. The deliberations at the
conference were proceeding very satisfactorily. He was
convinced the conference would conclude in complete accord.

San Remo, April 23.
Conversing with journalists, Mr. Lloyd George denied that
economic pressure against Germany had been proposed. He
declared that it was a breach of the Treaty was committed means
of enforcing the Treaty must be used, but the extent of such
measures would depend on the nature of the breach. He
disliked economic pressure involving a stoppage of food. There
was enough starvation in Germany already. Anyhow the
Treaty must be enforced. He did not believe that any Ally
would act alone. The Allies must stand together because
the time might come when Germany would again be formi-
dable, but the idea that Germany seriously menaced the security
of the Allies at present was fantastic. Reports from British
officers in all parts of Germany indicated that Germany was
paralyzed. He anticipated a satisfactory settlement of the
coal question. One difficulty at present was the refusal of
Bavaria to obey the orders of Berlin, but the occupation of the
Ruhr Valley and part of Prussia was not the best method of
putting pressure on Bavaria.

The Premier denied that the fear of Bolshevism in Ger-
many was not exaggerated, but the German character would
not readily adopt Bolshevism. On the other hand the ludicrous
failure of the Kapp incident showed that Germany is not
disposed to support a military movement. With regard to
the last German Note the real question was whether one
hundred thousand men were sufficient to maintain order, or
it were then the German request was unreasonable, but if not
then different considerations must apply. Marshal Foch once
recommended a German army of two hundred thousand when
he believed America was joining the guarantee to France, but
the situation had changed owing to the attitude of America.
All the military advisers at that time recommended an army
of two hundred thousand. Marshal Foch however proposed a
reduced army of that size, but the proposal was rejected on
the ground that it would give Germany a million trained
men every ten years, which was too dangerous.

Accordingly a long service voluntary army had been
substituted and Marshal Foch reduced the number to one
hundred thousand. The Premier strongly denied that he had
ever proposed reduction of the Treaty.

With regard to the presence of the American Ambassador
at San Remo he said there was very little advantage in the
attendance of a representative who only took notes. The
Conference needed some one able to explain the American
view point, to which the conference greatly deferred. It was
naïve to have the American view because it was detached
from European prejudices and he therefore greatly regretted
its absence.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Watford, urged that the
amount of Germany's indemnity should be fixed as soon as
possible by the Reparation Committee. He said we must get
rid of the war atmosphere and the sooner the Supreme Council
ceased to exist the better. Now we are at peace with Germany
the Supreme Council could give place to the League of
Nations. The entry of German troops into the Ruhr Valley
was clearly a breach of the Treaty and the proper course
would have been for any member of the League to take im-
mediate action. Under the provisions of the covenant there
would have been no question of Germany disobeying an order
from the League. Germany would have been assured of an
impartial decision and any misunderstanding would have been
avoided.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

Aguapitieta, April 23.
The Commander of the Solorza forces asserts that the
States of Michoacan, Guerrero, Zacatecas, Tehuantepec and
Veracruz have joined the revolt against Carranza.

Washington, April 21.
It is learned that Admiral Rodman sent warships to
Mexican waters under orders from the Navy Department. It
is stated here the cruiser Sacramento is already at Tampico.
The Department is watching the situation in Mexico.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Honolulu, April 23.
Benjamin Wheeler, President of Emeritus University,
California, proceeding from the Far East, announces that he
will urge the authorities in Washington to create a permanent
mediation body to arbitrate in cases of misunderstanding
between Japan and the United States.

PROFITEERING IN AMERICA.

New York, April 23.
A Federal Grand Jury has indicted the three Chicago
meat packers, Armour, Swift and Wilson, and also their
representatives here, of profiteering.

NOTICES

COOKING RANGES BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

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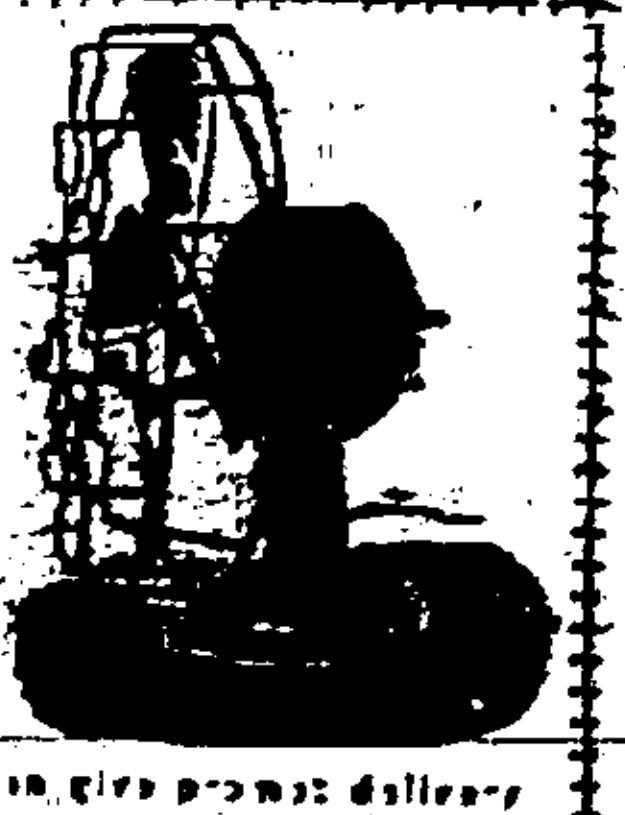
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Repair work of any description

And above all our prices are right and we can give prompt delivery



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Wichita (Kansas), April 21.
President Wilson, in a letter to Joseph House, the Kansas
delegate to the National Convention, definitely reveals the
President's expectation that the League of Nations
will be the main issue in the Presidential campaign. "The
issue which it is our duty to raise with the voters of the
country involves nothing less than the honour of the United
States, the redemption of its most solemn obligations,
to its associates in the great war and mankind,
to which it gave the most explicit pledge that it went into
the war not merely to win victory in arms but also to follow
up the victory with the establishment of such a concert of
nations as would guarantee the permanence of peace based
upon justice."

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

New York, April 23.

A message from Nome, Alaska, says the explorer
Amundsen has arrived at Anadir, Siberia. This indicates that
he is returning and the possible abandonment of the ex-
pedition.

(Continued on page 3.)

NOTICES.



THE VICTROLA

is the most versatile
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Any music of any description at any time.
Models in stock to suit you and your purse.

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THE "ACOUSTICON,"

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AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR DEAF PEOPLE.
ABOLISHES THE OBSOLETE AND UNWIELDY
EAR TRUMPET.

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A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT
MAY BE HAD AT THE SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG

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HEALTH against SICKNESS



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REFRESHING BATHS.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

TREATY WITH TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 22.

The High Commissioners have communicated to the Porte an invitation to send delegates to Paris for the meeting on 10th May to receive the Peace Treaty.

The Conference decided on the formation of a new Financial Commission to manage the financial affairs of Turkey and on abolishing the existing commissions.

San Remo, April 22.

The Supreme Council on rediscussing the territorial clauses of the Turkish Treaty fixed the frontier of European Turkey. The Council likewise heard Bogos Pascha, who explained the standpoint of the Armenians.

San Remo, April 24.

The Supreme Council discussed the Armenian Mandate and reports that the military advisers of the Council have decided that Smyrna should be placed under Turkish suzerainty but administered by Greece.

It is expected that the Conference will conclude on Monday.

THE CAILLAUX TRIAL.

Paris, April 22.

The High Court by 215 votes to 25 rejected the charges of high treason against Caillaux. The Court is now deciding whether the other articles of the indictment have been proved.

A telegram from Paris says Caillaux has been found guilty of correspondence with the enemy and is liable to four years' imprisonment. The Court is deliberating as to the sentence.

Paris, April 22.

Caillaux, whose conviction last night was carried by 150 votes to 21, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

It appears that Caillaux gets three years, reducible by a quarter. He has already been in prison for twenty-seven months and ten days and therefore ought to have been released ten days ago.

Caillaux will only serve one month, as a certain allowance is made for the time he has been under arrest. He also pays the Court the costs of the trial, which are estimated at fifty-five thousand francs. Caillaux has also been sentenced to five years' restricted freedom, under which the authorities are ordering him to a place of residence, and ten years' deprivation of political rights.

AUSTRIA'S BOUNDARIES.

London, April 22.

In the House of Lords the Austrian and Bulgarian Treaties Bill passed the third reading.

Winding up the second reading Lord Milner declared that sympathy with the sufferings of the Central peoples almost amounted to injustice to the victors. Respecting the boundaries of the Tyrol he pointed out that the Allied military experts unanimously believed that this border was the best strategically, refuting the contention that because Austria had only six to seven millions the Tyrol boundaries were harsh. He asked who knew that it would always be poor little Austria. She might become the southern end of Germany, if that was permissible with the consent of the League of Nations. Hence Italy was entitled to the strongest border against the whole Teutonic war, because Italy had suffered invasions for more than two thousand years. He emphasised that the principle of nationality should be observed as far as circumstances permitted.

MR. KIPLING ON THE FUTURE.

London, April 24.

Mr. Kipling, presiding at a St. George's Day banquet, referring to the effects of the war, said: "We and our kin after the great years are sick, shaken and dizzy, like all civilisations, but instinct tells us our national life has lowered us with a sufficiency of ballast to navigate through whatever storms may be ahead. We know England is crippled by the loss and wastage of a whole generation, but the whole weight of the world has again, as it used to lie in the days of our fathers, upon two nations, England and France. The sole force, which can meet this and turn our fate is not temperament, not opportunism, not any attempt to do better than good, but character."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

London, April 22.

Prince Albert, in the capacity of President of the Industrial Welfare Society, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce dwelt on the necessity of national physical education. Business men and workers, he said, should combine in the task of repairing the ravages on the nation's manhood and childhood, which are a serious menace to the future.

SOUTH RUSSIA.

London, April 24.

The "Times" says the Government in a strong note to Russia points out that Denikin's army is practically beaten and therefore Britain must have a definite assurance that hostilities in South Russia will cease.

PRINCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland, N.Z., April 24.

H.M.S. Renown (with the Prince of Wales on board) has arrived.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S SUICIDE.

Washington, April 24.

Rear Admiral Carlo Brittain, Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet, committed suicide while on duty with the fleet in Cuban waters.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

NUMBER REALLY DESTROYED.

The German Marine Office has issued a detailed table, showing the number of U-boats built and destroyed during 1914-18. The German table, when read in conjunction with the highly detailed British "White Paper" "Merchant Shipping (Losses)," gives us, at last, a complete and accurate summary of the U-boat campaign during the whole war. The Chairman of the U.S. Engineering Committee of the Submarine Defence Association informed a New York correspondent that Germany commenced the war with 36 submarines. This is not so; the German Marine Office says that 28 boats were in service on August 4th, 1914—a figure confirmed by the independent testimony of German naval officers and our own intelligence. Down to the end of 1914, the German shipyards finished three new submarines, but five were destroyed, while 2,350 tons of British shipping were sunk by the hostile underwater boats during August-December, 1914.

U-BOAT LOSSES, YEAR BY YEAR.

On January 1, 1915, Germany had 25 submarines in service. In the ensuing 12 months 62 new boats were added and 20 were destroyed, the net increase for the year being 42 boats. About 743,000 tons gross of British shipping were destroyed.

January, 1916, opened with Germany in the possession of 63 submarines actually in service. During the year 95 new boats were completed, but only 20 were destroyed. The net increase in German U-boats was therefore 75. British shipping destroyed amounted to about 883,500 tons gross. The meagre results of our anti-submarine measures in that year allowed Germany to increase her flotilla by a little over 100 per cent; with the result that we reaped the whirlwind in 1917.

The year 1917 will ever be remembered as the "Black Year" of the U-boat campaign. Germany commenced this period with 133 completed sub-surface craft. During this year 103 new boats were finished, but under Lord Jellicoe's direction our anti-submarine campaign became formidable: 72 U-boats were destroyed. Still, the year ended with Germany in the possession of 35 further submarines, as a net advance. About 3,325,000 tons of British shipping were sunk.

On January 1, 1918, Germany had 169 U-boats in service. Down to the Armistice Day she built and completed 81 extra boats, but in the same period we destroyed exactly 81 boats too. Sir Eric Geddes was therefore quite correct in announcing, during the last few months of the war, that we had the German submarine campaign held. All the efforts of the German shipyards failed to add a single boat to the enemy's fleet in the last 11 months of war. The 1918 toll of our shipping was about 1,756,000 tons gross.

In all, Germany built and completed 372 U-boats—28 before the war, 344 during the war. 203 were destroyed and 169 left at the conclusion of hostilities. 177 boats were surrendered, but the extra eight were finished after the Armistice so that they could make the passage to Harwich for surrender. Finally, 54 incomplete U-boats were destroyed on the stocks in Germany after the Armistice; they never took any active part in the war.

THE FINAL TWELVE MONTHS.

Detailed lists have been examined of the German submarines destroyed in the last six months of the war against the penultimate last six months of the conflict. It is impossible to analyse the results closely, because 35 U-boats were destroyed by unknown means during these two periods. In the other cases, there are numerous records of U-boats sinking after being attacked by gunfire, ram and depth charges. It is impossible to say which method of attack inflicted the decisive injury. Depth-charges, however, show an enormous preponderance over all other successful methods of attack. The curiosity of the anti-submarine campaign is the destruction of UB65. On July 10, 1918, UB65 fired a torpedo at the U.S. Submarine L2 off the southwest Irish coast. The torpedo travelled in a circular course, returned to its starting point, and destroyed the U-boat from which it had been fired. ("Information concerning the U.S. Navy," Office of Naval Intelligence, U.S. Navy Department, p. 37.)

NOTICES.

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Dining room of Mrs. Hester Fisher.

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Community Place will be of particular
appeal to our customers whose metropolitan
tastes keep them in touch with the world of
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HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide and
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SOLES and HEELS

Like a Cat?

BECAUSE it's got a Velvet

Tread, Good Spring,
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FORTIFY YOUR BOOTS

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WHITEAWAYS'

with Phillips, "Military" Soles & Heels, All Sizes, complete
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PHILLIPS "PRESIDENT" HEELS

All Sizes. 60 cents a pair with nails.

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HONGKONG.

"SQUEEZE"**POLICE SEAMAN CHARGED.**

A position in the Police Force is, to many Chinese with thieving inclinations, an opportunity for the exercising of the gentle art of "squeeze." Tsang Tam, alleged to be one of this class of people, is a seaman in No. 7 Police launch and has been arrested on a charge of attempting to add to his income by this means. It is alleged that on the 23rd instant, whilst the launch was alongside a junk which was in the course of being examined, he, without any orders from P.C. McKinley, boarded the junk and was soon engaged in a mysterious conversation with the master of the junk, the nature of which was stated at the Police Court to-day to be an attempt at "squeeze." It is alleged that he showed a particular desire to enter into a surreptitious conversation with the master of the junk in his cabin out of the sight of the crew. It is further alleged that he expressed a desire to see the arms licence which the master had and, on the score that it was dated as having been issued two years ago, alarmed the master with the remark that it was out of date and ought to have been long since renewed. All of this parleying finally led to the alleged object of his visit on board, which was to demand a sum of \$20 as a price for his silence on the matter. Some difficulty being experienced in the obtaining of this sum, he made instant reductions in his demand, and finally fixed it at \$10, till the master surrendered without further demur.

The following day the master went to the Harbour Office and enquired which he made brought home to him the fact that he had been duped. The matter was taken up by the employees at the Harbour Office, as a result of which Tsang Tam was arrested after his identification by the master of the junk.

Inspector Gordon, at the Police Court to-day, recited the case to Mr. R.D. Hutchinson, and after evidence had been taken, his Worship reserved his decision until to-morrow.

NO COOK.**A POLICE SERGEANT'S FLIGHT.**

Sergeant Charles Aris, of the Hongkong Police Station, to-day, at the Police Court, revealed to the Magistrate the unhappy state of his home and hearth, resulting from the change of disposition of his Chinese chef. A robust man blessed with a healthy appetite, Sergt. Aris may be commended with in his statement that he went one whole day without food after his servant, who had only been two days with him forsook his duties in the kitchen and took "French" leave. He was, however, tracked to his home and was to-day produced before the Magistrate (Mr. N. L. Smith).

The chef complained that he had been ill-treated, which did not make him love his job the more, and made up his mind to lose the two days' wages by quietly taking his departure from the Sergeant's service. Sergeant Aris denied the charge of cruelty, and said that it was a favourite trick of men of the prisoner's calibre to quit their employment without notice after only a few days' service.

The Magistrate failed to see how this could be, as the cooks themselves would be the chief losers thereby.

The Sergeant replied that he was practically left stranded in consequence of the conduct of the accused, who ought to have given him time to obtain another cook. He himself had received many complaints from Kowloon residents who also suffered in this way.

Mr. Smith said that the accused had lost his two days' pay and had worked for nothing, whereupon the Sergeant replied that these servants have a tendency to quit these jobs for more remunerative ones without the service of the formal notice.

The accused was discharged with a caution.

"WELSH" REDEMPTIONS NOW.
A new Army Order announces that the King has approved of the word "Welsh" in the title of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Welsh Regiment being amended to read "Welch."

THE CHAMPION**SPARK PLUG**

IS THE
CHAMPION
OF THEM ALL.



The ideal plug for all motors. Moisture, fog and rain on the outside of this plug does not interfere with its operation.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

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A COMPLETE ERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

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NOTICE.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates in connection with New Issue of Shares are now ready and may be had at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on application upon surrender of Banker's Receipt.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

NAVAL RATINGS.**SHORTLY DUE HERE.**

The transport Huntsgreen, which left Singapore yesterday, brings with her 200 naval ratings and ratings, and also a certain number of troops, some of whom will be stationed in Hongkong and the rest in North China ports. The naval ratings, it is expected, will be drafted to Yangtze gunboats.

The Huntsgreen will be in the Colony on the 1st proximo.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Reynolds Denniston Co. in "Civilian Clothes"—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Reynold's Denniston Co. at Theatre Royal.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.
Hongkong Dog and Poultry Show, Happy Valley.

NOTICE.**REPULSE BAY HOTEL.**

WEDNESDAY, April 28th
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 1st.
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 2nd.
Orchestral Concerts during
Morning and Afternoon.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., have a large assortment of Dog collars and leads, suitable in every way for the forthcoming Dog Show at Happy Valley.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

From 1st May 1920 the price of Current for Lighting and Fans will be reduced to 14 cents per Unit.

Discounts will remain as before.
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS
THE Company's Steamship
"KITANO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

From EUROPE & STRAITS

The Company's Steamship

S. S. "CELEBES MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 4th May, 1920 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goldard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1920.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**THEATRE ROYAL****REYNOLD'S DENNISTON**

To-Night
at 9.15 sharp

THE POPULAR DENNISTON PLAYERS

Last night's reception of the company by a large and enthusiastic audience revealed a repetition of the immense success achieved by them in all the centres so far visited.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 sharp
OLIVER MOROSCO'S BROADWAY TRIUMPH

"CIVILIAN CLOTHES"

Produced at the Morosco Theatre, New York, on the 10th Sept. last and immediately acclaimed as the comedy of the year.

WEDNESDAY, 28th April. The great Vital Drama of Real Life.
"THE THIRD DEGREE"

THURSDAY, 29th April. The greatest play produced during the last decade. The play that ran for 18 months in London under the title of "UNCLE SAM."

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

FRIDAY, 30th April. The most compelling play ever penned by the master-hand of the playwright.

"THE ACQUITTAL"

SATURDAY, 1st May. The Face of Fear, the emotional scene.

"NIGHTIE NIGHT"

SUNDAY, 2nd May. The Big Play.

"THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13"

TUESDAY, 4th May. A snarl that rolls into a thousand laughs.

"THE UNKISSED BRIDE"

WEDNESDAY, 5th May. The brilliant, sparkling and pungent Farce Comedy.

"BABY MINE"

The Box plans for the above To-Night Plays will open at 10.15 on Thursday morning. Other plans now open.

Telephone No. 227.

Prices: \$1, \$3, & \$1.

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Operating Baltimore and New York, Seattle, San Francisco, and other ports.

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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 20th April, 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the premises of No. 11 Covered Passage of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon.

913 Bundles Scrap Galvanized Wire

Terms: Cash on delivery

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 1st May, 1920

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street.

22 pieces Sashal Wood

1 case Asparagus

2 cases Sugar Corn

1 case Stringless Beans

5 cases Raisins

1 crate Tree

3 cases Electric Goods

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Terms: Cash on delivery.

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Auctioneers.

Messrs. THORESEN & CO. Hongkong.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

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A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES. REPLY BOX No. 346 & 347.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—No. 48 ELGIN STREET. From 1st June 1920. Apply to Dr. Asger, Dental Surgeon, Post Office Building.

WANTED

WANTED.—Young lady (British Nationality) desires position as Steno-Typist; has had previous experience of office work. Reply Box No. 349 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

To facilitate the large increasing business, The International Savings Society of Shanghai have established a Head Office for South China on the Ground Floor of the SUN Building, Canton and request that for the future, all matters pertaining to the above Company will be addressed to that office.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY.

L. C. WINTERS.

General Manager, South China.

NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to announce that the International Savings Society of Shanghai have opened a Head Office for South China, in Canton, and from this date all business pertaining to the above Company will be addressed to that office. By mutual arrangement our Representation of the above Company ceases from this date.

GERIN, DREYARD & CO.

Canton, 26th April, 1920.

NOTICE.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BRANCH, KOWLOON.

Pitman's Shorthand Evening Classes.

A class for young men will commence on Monday 3rd May. For particulars apply by letter to the above address.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 28th April, 1920

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 65 Wyndham Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising: Teak batstand, plush covered couch & armchairs, lady's teak & blackwood desks, teak card table, easy chairs, marble top console table with bevelled mirror, fancy electric lamps, electric ceiling fans, fancy mantle clocks & mirrors, porcelain figures, Japanese silk embroidered screens, engravings, white lace curtains, carpets etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner waggons, teak ice chest, teak bookcase, occasional tables, brass fenders, dinner service, glass & electroplated ware, teak overmantels with bevelled mirrors, electric etc. etc.

Double brass bedsteads, single & double teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, double toilet sets, box couch, etc. etc.

Also

1 Cottage Piano by John Brinsmead & Sons

1 Enamelled bath.

And

A Selection of Choice Silver ware.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Messrs. THORESEN & CO. Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

43, Bonham Road.

Opposite the University. Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box. 593.

Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Session has now commenced. Tutorial Classes are being conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private tuition can also be had in these subjects.

For particulars on application.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 30th April, 1920

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, 6 Duddell Street

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Blackwood curio stands, tea-pots, tables & stools, leather covered couch & easy chairs, finely carved teak screen, teak dinner waggons, teak ice chests, teak dining chairs, card table, writing desks, bookcases, engravings, rugs, single & double brass mount-d iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, camphorwood & teak chests of drawers, occasional tables, etc. etc.

Also

1 Geyser (new)

On view from Thursday, the 29th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Messrs. THORESEN & CO. Hongkong.

Watsons'

very Old liqueur

SCOTCH WHISKY

is a blend of the finest Whiskies
distilled in SCOTLAND.The same high standard of quality
still maintained.Per case of 1 dozen \$28
including duty.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 616.Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires
them to forward their names and addresses with communications
addressed to the Editor, for publication, but a and
evidence of their bona fides.All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36
per annum. (Payable in Advance.)The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
full month.The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee
is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies
delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies
sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a
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believed to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.,
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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1920.

AMERICA'S FUTURE ROLE.

In one of the telegrams dealing with the Allied Conference now sitting in Italy, Mr. Lloyd George is credited with an expression of deep regret that the United States is not represented at San Remo by a delegate invested with powers to take part in the deliberations. He said that the Conference needed someone able to explain the American viewpoint, as distinct from a representative who merely sat at the table and took notes, adding that the Conference was anxious to have the American view because it is detached from European prejudices. Those words of the British Premier will be endorsed by many people in all parts of the world. There can be little use in sending the American Ambassador to the Conference with instructions that he is to take no part whatever in the deliberations. In such a capacity his position is an extremely incongruous one, to express it very mildly.

This matter of American representation at the Conference involves larger issues than this specific one, and we cannot help feeling a measure of surprise that the fact is not realised in official circles in the United States. The real point is whether America does or does not intend to abandon her traditional policy of inactivity so far as world politics are concerned. During the war period, the United States made a definite break with the past. The very fact of her going to war against Germany is proof of that statement, and the subsequent despatch of troops to European soil settled the point once and for all. Since those days, however, we have had the Treaty of Versailles and the refusal of the Senate to ratify the Versailles pact. That decision was based on "a determination on the part of certain Senators to make it clear that the powers of the President are limited in scope and that the rights of Treaty-making are not vested in him. However, that action has not disposed of the larger question as to whether the United States intends keeping aloof from European politics or whether it is America's desire to take a hand in the great outside problems which await adjustment. To the foreign observer it does appear that there is too much temporising on this question. The time has come when America has to decide her future role amongst the other nations of the world. She cannot indefinitely go on in a halting, indecisive manner, content to send to world conferences silent delegates whose activities are restricted to the taking of notes. She must make up her mind one way or the other, and as the problems now being dealt with are pressing and urgent, the moment for decision has come.

If we say that the United States is disappointing the whole world by the present non-committal attitude it takes up, we merely state a fact. Americans should appreciate the tribute which that circumstance implies. We believe that America has now a greater opportunity of serving humanity than has ever been presented to her before. The world, tired of the old diplomacy and all that it means, would welcome inspiration from American idealism and help from American practicality. But both the one and the other are denied at present. Conditions have undergone vast changes since the United States swore adherence to the Monroe Doctrine. America can no longer live to herself. It is not too much, indeed, to say that she has a duty to humanity at this critical time in the world's development. That duty is to take a hand in world affairs and to lend her aid to the distressed and war-worn countries of the world. Having done her "bit" right well in the war, she cannot again creep back into her shell and take no heed of what is happening outside. The whole world hopes that she will hear the call and answer it.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

LOCAL POLICE REFORMS.

It had been known for some time past that quite a number of reforms were being made in the Police Force of Hongkong, but it was not until Friday for His Excellency the Governor to make the first public announcement—an announcement that cannot fail to have given great satisfaction to all. On the question of pay, the police are in a similar position to other civil servants in the Colony insofar as they are awaiting news from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but it was encouraging to hear that His Excellency was favourably inclined towards the matter. But the most satisfying news of all is that no longer shall we be having European constables in the Force. It has been rightly felt for a very long time that some better acknowledgment should be made of such men's position; that some rank should be bestowed which more closely corresponded to their duties than the title of P.C. It is now proposed that every European shall wear three stripes and will begin with the rank of Lance-Sergeant, a procedure that will find a very hearty reception, not only among the police but outsiders as well. The relaxation of the rules regarding marriage, making it possible for all men who intend to stay with the Force to marry, is another concession that will go a long way towards making our Force a more popular branch of local administration. Besides these reforms another distinct improvement that is being effected is in connection with the Chinese section of the Force. The days of the straw cone-shaped hat and canvas stockings are to pass and in their place we shall see a uniform similar in every way to that now worn by other constables. The change was first started with the Chinese sergeants and now other members of the Chinese force are to be clothed in similar manner. And behind all these improvements one can trace the influence of our C.S.P., the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, whose keen regard for all that appertains to the welfare and elevation of the force is now notorious. In very many ways he has set the Department in order and we know for a fact that he enjoys a very enviable popularity among all ranks. And long may such a state of things continue.

STILL PEGGING AWAY.

During the past few days we had begun to feel a little anxious as to what actual steps our local War Memorial Committee were taking towards getting completed the idea that Hongkong should have its own expression of gratitude. So it was that on Monday morning one of our representatives was deputed to have a chat with the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. And, as our readers saw last evening, an appeal is shortly going to be made to the public for subscriptions towards the cost (computed at \$500,000). We were also told that a private canvass will be made, and although the day has grown rather late for a subscription on behalf of such an object, we trust that it will meet with a large measure of support. The war has been over for quite a long time now and the force of an appeal of this nature has become considerably lessened by the effluxion of time. But what was more interesting about it was whether local architects and others have been asked to submit designs. Surely such a thing should be done soon if the matter is to be made one of competition. Could not some public request be made by the Committee for designs? It seems as if the cart had been put before the horse. Must the memorial of necessity cost \$500,000 and would it not have been better to have appealed for the sum that the accepted design will cost to execute? First ascertain your cost and then appeal for it seems to us to be a better way than to appeal for a definite sum, whether it will be needed or not. There has been a good deal of criticism levelled at the idea that the memorial should cost so much and we are rather inclined to agree with it. The site is all right, but would not some very simple and relatively inexpensive design suffice? In any case we should like to know if there is going to be a public competition. Not only architects, but local artists and designers ought to have a chance given them of providing Hongkong with a locally designed memorial. We have pointed this out before, but we venture to draw attention to the point again, in the hope that something will at last be done.

DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN CAN READ WITH PROFIT THAT WHICH HE CANNOT LEARN TO READ WITH PLEASURE.

From enquiries made at the offices of the C.P.O.S. to-day, we learn that the new Empress of Canada is not expected to be in Hongkong before the beginning of next year.

The Hongkong congregations of the Chung Wah Shing Kung Wui are giving a farewell concert to the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Saturday, May 1st, at 2.30 p.m.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of the Tung Wah Hospital, has succeeded in raising \$11,000 for the famine relief fund at Weihaiwei. This money has been remitted to Sir James Stewart Lockhart.

The Italian aviators, Lieutenants Masiero and Ferranti, with their mechanics, if weather permits, were to leave Canton with their machines this morning, starting from Fong Tsuen, for Shanghai, by way of Foochow, to complete their Rome-Tokyo flight.

During last week there were notified four cases of small-pox (three fatal, five of cerebro-spinal fever (two fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria. All were Chinese. There was also one non-fatal European case of typhoid or paratyphoid, which is awaiting a further test.

We are informed that Mr. A. R. Lowe, who was a candidate at the 1918 elections, standing as an Independent, and who only failed by a very narrow majority, will again, as representative of the Justices of the Peace, try to win the seat on the Legislative Council to be vacated shortly by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who is going on leave.

We endeavoured yesterday to secure from General Rozanoff, the Russian refugee, a statement in regard to the events which made him leave Vladivostok so hurriedly. But beyond a few remarks concerning the weather and his enjoyable trip, which were of interest only to himself, the General did not venture on any statement.

With the departure of the Blue Funnel liner Mentor this morning there left the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, our popular Chief of Police and Mrs. Wolfe, on a well-earned holiday which they will spend at Home. A number of Mr. Wolfe's colleagues of the Police Force and other friends were at Blake Pier this morning to see him off, and many were the expressions of good wishes for a good voyage and pleasant holiday.

The late Mr. Robert de Carvalho, whose funeral took place yesterday, is the brother of Dr. de Carvalho, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. de Carvalho. When he first came out East after completing his education in England, he was one of the finest all-round athletes in the Colony, holding the amateur championship for the Colony for high hurdles. He also played in inter-port matches at water polo. He was as well a good cricketer. In America he was taken seriously ill, and, coming to Hongkong, was obliged to go to Macau for a change. However, he never recovered and passed away peacefully on Sunday at Macau. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

In an obstruction summons brought against the Wing On Company at the Police Court, before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared for the defence, with Mr. Leo Longinotto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, for the prosecution. The case was short-lived because formal notice had not been served on the defendants, who thus had a very logical point to fall back on. Mr. Longinotto said he understood an objection was about to be raised on that score, but submitted that such notice was not reasonably required by the defendants. Be that as it may, the Ordinance in black and white showed that such procedure was necessary. Mr. Smith pointed this out to the prosecution, whereupon, the case collapsed, and nothing could be done with the summons but to dismiss it.

NO C.P.O.S. HOTEL.

LOCAL RUMOURS DENIED.

Rumours that the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services are contemplating erection of a hotel in the Colony for their large number of tourists and passengers were denied this morning by the General Agent, Mr. J. H. Wallace.

Interviewed by a representative of this paper, Mr. Wallace said: "The rumours that have been circulating for several months past in the Colony that the C.P.O.S. are going to build a hotel in Hongkong are, to my knowledge, not true. I have not heard of one going to be built and I do not think there is any foundation for the gossip."

Asked whether the Company were going to embark in Singapore on such a venture, Mr. Wallace said that there again the public were wrongly advised. There was no idea on the part of the Company to build any hotel in the East.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM."

Widespread curiosity as to what happens "Up in Mabel's Room" accounted for the overflowing audience which assembled at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Dennison Players opened their season here. There was not a vacant seat in the whole house, and it is not overstating the truth to say that from start to finish the theatre echoed and re-echoed with laughter which was unrestrained and irresistible. For an opening piece the Company could not have made a better choice, and if the remainder of its repertoire is as good, then Mr. Reynolds Dennison's clever combination will have a tremendously successful time here.

The play centres around a pink chemise that Gary Ainsworth, a young bridegroom, was foolish enough to present to Mabel Essington, a pretty widow, two years before his marriage. He finds himself a guest at a house party at which the widow, now the fiancée of one of his friends, is also a guest. His bride is intensely jealous and he fears the young widow is going to show the chemise to her. As it has his name embroidered on it, he foresees serious complications. His frantic efforts to recover the "evidence" give rise to many funny situations and much lively dialogue.

It is, of course, sheer farce from start to finish, but to use an Americanism, it is farce with a "pep." In it there is endless scope for clever repartee and humorous epigrams, whilst the situations are bit off in that terse and snappy manner which is characteristic of modern American plays. There is plenty of "spice" about it too, with a free smattering of double-meaning phrases, added to which there are many morals served up for unduly jealous wives and indiscreet young men.

Miss Warda Howard had the part of Mabel. It was her first appearance in Hongkong, and she made a big hit. She is an extremely talented and vivacious actress and should be a great favourite during the Company's stay. As Gary Ainsworth, Mr. Vaughan Morgan was very funny. A poor, harmless little fellow, he was always getting into "scrapes" and he hit off the part to a nicety. The somewhat difficult role of his peevish, jealous wife was entrusted to Miss Florence Chapman, no stranger to Hongkong, who handled it with distinct cleverness. The other members of the cast, especially Miss Pressy Preston and Mr. W. D. Howard, ably helped to keep the fun going, whilst in the minor character of Corliss (Ainsworth's man servant) Mr. Reginald Wykeham was particularly good; we look forward to seeing him in a bigger part.

To-night, the after-the-war comedy, "Civilian Clothes," is the attraction.

Mr. H. E. Maslin, the manager of Messrs. Getz Bros. of the Orient Limited, leaves by the Empress of Russia on the 6th proximo for the United States, on long holiday.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX"]

It is a strange coincidence that since the apology that Mr. Pollock published in the local papers in reply to my article drawing the attention of the public to the credit that the Constitutional Reform Association took to itself for the action of the Government in granting loans for building purposes, that I should have come across the following in the works of Sir Frederick Pollock, the distinguished English Judge of the fifteenth century, and I think the Hon. Mr. Pollock may have exclaimed in somewhat similar words—"I was very anxious as to my place in the list, and, at the same time, rather confident. Perhaps my confidence bordered on presumption, if so it was deservedly punished. As soon as I caught sight of the list hanging in the Senate House, I raised my eyes to the topmost name. That name was not mine. I confess that I felt the disappointment." How very applicable this is in Mr. Pollock's case with regard to the claim that the Constitutional Reform Association was instrumental in getting the local Government to grant those desirous of building loans on fair interest!

I think that Mr. Pollock was well advised to express regret for forgetting to remark, in reply to Mr. Leo d'Almada's observation, that the credit for getting the Government to grant loans was not the Association's. We were all pleased with Mr. Pollock after he published his disclaimer. Every one in the Colony has the greatest regard for Mr. Pollock, and his honesty of purpose is recognised on all hands. His achievements for the welfare of this Colony have been brilliant. My only regret is that he should have come to be associated with such a doubtfully useful scheme as is agitated for by the Constitutional Reform Association. It is a pity that he did not recognise how much more brilliant he could have been had he overcome his infatuation for an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council. If he were able to restrain his ambition and direct his activities always into the right channel, he would have won for himself a dazzling halo. However, he is a long way in front of most of our unofficials in civic spirit. He will be leaving within the next few days for Home on holiday, and I take this opportunity of wishing him farewell and bon voyage.

Is it not a terminological inexactitude to call an Association that aims at drawing the attention of the Government to certain domestic grievances and to effect certain improvements "The Constitutional Reform Association"? Here is a good pretext for the Hon. Mr. Holyoak and the Hon. Mr. Pollock to wind up this Association. The Association no longer aims at reform of the local constitution by securing an unofficial majority. It is now a society for the promotion of certain projects for the common weal. The past history of the C.R.A. is one that cannot send the members into ecstasy. As Pope wrote: "For form of government let fools contest; What's best is best administered is best."

It has been a blot on the Police Administration that European constables could not marry until they became the twelfth senior sergeant. This rung of the ladder could be reached by a European constable in six or seven years. It is, therefore, a matter of the greatest satisfaction that His Excellency the Governor has recognised the injustice of this regulation, and has accordingly amended it. The regulation is the result of a cheese-paring policy, whether of Sir Henry May or his predecessors I do not know. A married sergeant or inspector gets from the Government free lodgings and certain allowances. Only a selected few are privileged to enjoy these benefits. I must congratulate His Excellency on the reforms he has just introduced. This is an indication that he has been studying quietly the drawbacks of our little island. The changing of the title of the European constable will be approved by everyone. It is sufficient proof that His Excellency is observant. There is a big scope for him in the Colony for making reforms in the various departments of public service.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lunatscharski, the Bolshevik Minister of Education, had lately an excellent opportunity of joining the laugh against himself, and took it. According to a Russian paper published in Berlin, he was lately present at a lecture by a well-known priest on "Christian Doctrine," and wishing to embarrass the lecturer asked him: "Is your argument that all authority is ordained of God?" The priest replied "Yes," and added, after a pause, "even our present Government is of God." It has been sent us by God for our sins." The audience burst into a storm of applause, in which, says the chronicler, Lunatscharski joined.

If it is true that a recent preacher in St. Paul's used the expression "kick up a deuce of a fuss," it must be the first time in which the word "deuce" has been used within the precincts in its theological sense. The devil has many pseudonyms fit for the pulpit—Satan, Lucifer, the Evil One, the Old Serpent, Belial, Beelzebub, the Prince of Darkness, and so on; but the world seems always to have felt the need of some more familiar, and indeed friendly, term for one so busy in human affairs. Hence such compromises as Old Nick (a phrase so companionable that it moved Burns to the length of commiseration), deuce and the dickens. These last must be spelt without capitals, and to that extent may be accounted orthodox.

Sir Auckland Geddes, who is evidently expected to do a great deal of entertaining when he is in the States, is a notable athlete, but it may be doubted whether his physical endurance will be equal to the hand-shaking which will be involved unless he reforms his methods. It is most interesting if rather exhausting to watch him receive a number of guests as he did recently at Olympia, for he has an athletic style all his own. As each guest comes in sight, Sir Auckland advances one foot, plants it firmly, and balances himself as if for a trial of strength. Then his long arm shoots out to full length, he smiles the guest straight in the eye like a boxer, seizes his hand, and draws him determinedly around in a semicircle to greet the hostess. He will need to develop a less expensive muscular action for the social tasks before him in America.

The Academie des Beaux-Arts, which has elected Sir Edward Elgar a Correspondant, is one of the five Academies—of which the Academie Francaise is the 40 "Immortals"—is the first in age and precedence—which comprise the French Institute. While the Academie Francaise is reserved exclusively for the Immortals, the other Academies, in addition to the titular Academicians, have a certain number of Free Members, Foreign Associates, and Correspondants, and many eminent Englishmen have at times been elected into one of these three "extraordinary" grades. Last year English architecture was honoured by the election of Mr. J. W. Simpson as Correspondent of the Academie des Beaux-Arts, while Lord Bryce and Mr. Balfour have for many years been Correspondants of the Academie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques. Sir Edward Elgar is the first English musician to be thus honoured.

The Hon. J. W. Fortescue, who has been librarian at Windsor Castle for the last fifteen years, has been telling a Hampshire audience something about the philosophy of his post. Most people will probably be surprised to hear what he considers the first requirement of such a collection of books as that for which he is responsible, Windsor Castle. He reminds us, is a country house—the first country house in the country. Therefore its library must be a country gentlemen's library. Go to any old-fashioned country house, and you will find the library formed on a basis of the Greek and Latin classics. Mr. Fortescue has accordingly given the classics the first place at Windsor. Next come the leading Italian, English, and French writers, and, as nearly every learned work during the nineteenth century was written by a German, good German classics. Then, in further fulfilment of the country house ideal, there come books on agriculture, forestry, cattle, animals, and so on.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

TRYING TO COMMUNICATE WITH MARS.

WAVE LENGTH OF 300,000 METRES.

London, April 24.

The Times' correspondent at New York says that scientists have endeavored to catch a message from Mars, through the wireless at Onahua.

Last night was chosen because Mars was then closer to the earth than she will be for several years. Doctor Millner, dramatically describing the experiences, states that with the first wavelengths of 15,000 and 18,000 metres they heard everything going on in the world. Then they hitched up the wave length to 300,000 metres, beyond anything taking place on the earth, but there was a deadly silence.

NEW YORK WANTS BEER.

RIGOROUS DEBATES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

London, April 24.

The Times' correspondent at New York says that the New York Legislature has adopted, after riotous debates, Bills legalising the sale in hotels, restaurants and clubs, of beer containing three-and-a-half per cent. of alcohol. The application of the measure is contingent upon the decision of the Federal Supreme Court with reference to the constitutionality of prohibition and the enforcement of the Bill which deprives States of the right to determine what amount of alcoholic content constitutes an intoxicant.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

Bombay, April 24.

Indian imports during March were valued at 24 crores of rupees, an increase of nine crores compared with March last year. Exports totalled 32 crores, an increase of nine crores. The year's figures in crores of rupees were: Imports, 297; an increase of 39 over 1918-19. Exports, 327, an increase of 73. Both totals are records.

GERMAN BATTLESHIPS SURRENDER.

London, April 24.

Replacing the Scapa Flow sinkings, two more modern German battleships, the Posen and the Oltenburg, have arrived at the Firth of Forth.

OBITUARY.

London, April 25.

The death is announced of the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, second son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

THE BOLSHEVIK ARMISTICE.

Constantinople, April 24.

General Keyes, of the British Army who has been conferring with General Wrangel at Sebastopol, has left Crimea for London. It is reported that General Keyes is going to Moscow in order to discuss the Armistice.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Antwerp, April 24.

The Olympic Games have opened with an ice hockey match in which Sweden beat Belgium by 8 goals to 0.

M. CAILLAUX RELEASED.

Paris, April 25.

M. Caillaux was released this afternoon. There were no incidents.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE EMPEROR ILL.

Shanghai, April 26.

A report from Tokyo states that the Mikado is seriously ill and the Crown Prince has been ordered to act as Regent.

SUPPRESS STUDENT UNIONS.

Shanghai, April 26.

The State Department has issued a circular telegram ordering the Student Unions to be dissolved, and all the movements that are against the law to be suppressed.

JAPANESE TROOP MOVEMENTS.

Peking, April 26.

On receiving a report from the Diplomatic Body that the 9th Division of the Japanese Army is marching from Korea to Vladivostok the Government has ordered the authorities along the eastern boundaries to strengthen the territorial forces but to avoid conflicts.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SHANGHAI STRIKE.

Shanghai, April 26.

Nantao has joined Chapei in the shopkeepers strike. The Settlements have not yet been affected.

ROME-TURIN FLIGHT.

Shanghai, April 26.

The Italian aviators are expected in Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon. Big welcome preparation are afoot, including a banquet at the Astor House on Thursday night. The aviators are remaining here until May 5th.

SINGAPORE IMPROVEMENTS.

Singapore, April 26.

On Saturday His Excellency the Governor tipped the first load of granite into the Johore Straits at Johore for the causeway to be constructed between Singapore and the mainland. An official luncheon given by the Sultan of Johore followed at the officers' mess.

HONGKONG'S NEW COMMODORE.

EXPECTED NEXT MONTH.

We learn that Commodore Bowden Smith, our new Commodore, left England on Saturday last, the 24th instant, and is expected in Hongkong on May 31st.

Commodore and Mrs. Bowden Smith are travelling by the P. and O. liner Kamala.

Commodore Gurner will leave for home after the Commodore-designate arrives. It is not known in what position Commodore Gurner will be posted.

HIGH COST OF PEACE.

£2,000,000 MENTIONED FOR PARIS CONFERENCE.

The House of Commons recently considered Supplementary Estimates, and started by a discussion on the purchase of a tapestry for Hampton Court of the period of Cardinal Wolsey, on the vote of £3,250 for Royal palaces.

Mr. Hodge said he understood the sum was required for the purchase of a piece of tapestry at Hampton Court.

Mr. Ormsby (Ire) observed that this was of seven pieces of very remarkable Flemish tapestry. We already possessed six of them, and this one completed the set. Sir A. Mond had borne a share himself in restoring to Hampton Court this piece of one of the most unique sets of tapestry in the world.

Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, said it was brought to his knowledge that this piece of a set of tapestry worked in the time of Cardinal Wolsey was to be disposed of. He approached the National Art Collection Fund and the Treasury, and it was arranged that if half the money could be found by private subscription the Treasury would provide the other half. The total cost was £6,500. The other half was collected by the National Art Collection Fund, to which he contributed.

Several hon. members, while appreciating Sir A. Mond's munificence, urged that this was no time to spend money on works of art. The vote was agreed to.

A Supplementary Estimate of £2,000,000 for Diplomatic and Consular buildings and the maintenance of certain cemeteries abroad, included a sum of £220,000 in respect of the Peace Conference at Paris.

Capt. Stanley Wilson said it had become proverbial—the reckless extravagance of the Government in the way they ran the Peace Conference. We had maintained a huge staff in Paris located in various hotels. He asked if we still retained any of the hotels we had taken over, and whether we still retained staff in Paris.

Mr. Hodge said the Government had squandered £250,000, and they did not even bring back peace.

Sir F. Banbury asked if the sum included the cost of champagne and balls and dances.

Sir A. Mond replied that in connection with the Paris Peace Conference it was the duty of his Department to find accommodation for a staff of approximately 600, together with the members of the British Dominion and Indian delegations. He took five hotels and three other premises. Two large hotels had to be fitted up as offices. It was advisable that our hotels and offices should be run by British labour, so as to avoid the leakage of information and the possible surreptitious loss of documents. That meant providing premises for the staff. It was also deemed most important to have our own printing machinery and printing offices. We did the whole thing well.

Colonel Wedgwood: Who is responsible for the champagne?

Sir A. Mond: The Food Department. (Laughter.) Sir Alfred added that the whole of the hotels had now been evacuated.

Col. Wedgwood said that the expenditure in connection with the Peace Conference was something like £2,000,000. Advantage was taken of the work going on in Paris for a great number of people to take trips at the Government expense.

An amendment to reduce the vote was defeated by 222 votes to 64.

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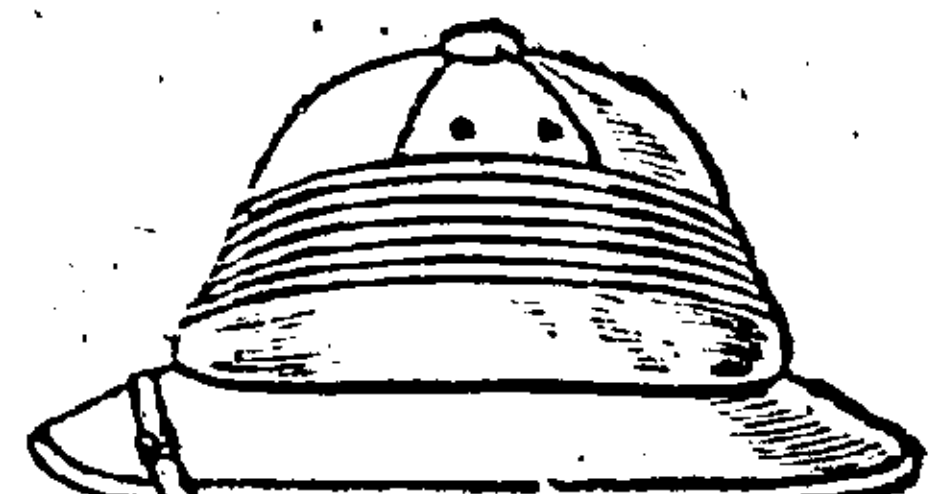
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Empress of Russia	July 1	July 19
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Monteagle	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Empress of Russia	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30

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YOKO MARU	22,000	27th May
SIBERIA MARU	23,000	13th June from Yokohama
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PERSIA MARU	23,000	27th July

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SAILING DATE.

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APRIL 29TH.

"WEST HEPBURN"

MAY 7TH.

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EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Innsbruck	D. & Co.	Apr. 27
West Cadron	R. D. Co.	Apr. 29
West Kasson	P. M. Co.	Apr. 29
Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 30
Brave Coeur	S. & D.	Apr. 30
West Hartland	A. L.	May 1
St. Albans	P. & O.	May 1
Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	B. of May
Coaxet	A. L.	May 2
Suwa M.	O. S. K.	May 2
Torobashi M.	N. Y. K.	May 2
Kunijiri M.	O. S. K.	May 2
Cadaretta	R. D. Co.	May 2
Korea M.	T. K. K.	May 3
Edmore	A. L.	May 3
Havana M.	O. S. K.	May 4
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	May 5
Tsuyama M.	N. Y. K.	May 5
Elkhorn	S. & D.	May 5
E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	May 6
Delight	F. W. Co.	May 6
Seyo M.	T. K. K.	May 7
West Inskip	P. M. Co.	May 7
Nore	P. & O.	May 8
Dryden	A. L.	May 10
Madnor	A. L.	May 10
Siam M.	O. S. K.	May 11
C. of Colombo	R. L.	May 13
Nishima M.	N. Y. K.	May 14
Nile	C. M. Co.	May 15
Waban	A. L.	May 15
Himrod	S. & D.	May 15
Luzon	O. S. K.	May 15
Bolton Castle	D. & Co.	May 15
Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	May 15
Persian P.	S. T. Co. 2nd half May	May 15
Aki M.	N. Y. K.	May 19
China	C. M. Co.	May 19
M. S. Dollar	R. D. Co.	May 19
Eastern	P. & O.	May 19
Kazembe	B. L.	May 20
Africa M.	O. S. K.	May 22
Taiyuen	B. & S.	May 24
Iconium	A. L.	May 25
Eurymachus	B. L.	May 25
Bessie D.	R. D. Co.	May 26
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	May 26
Panama M.	O. S. K.	May 26

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

U. Apear	P. & O.	Apr. 27
Chinhoa	B. & S.	Apr. 27
Haihong	D. L. Co.	Apr. 27
Shantung	B. & S.	Apr. 27
Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 27
Kumsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 27
Novara	P. & O.	Apr. 28
Kimi M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 28
Bengkalis	J. C. J. L.	Apr. 28
Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 29
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Apr. 29
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Apr. 30
Tensho M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 30
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Apr. 30
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	Apr. 30
Yingchow	B. & S.	May 1
Kueichow	B. & S.	May 1
Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	May 1
Hinsang	J. M. Co.	May 1
Yotoroku	M. N. Y. K.	May 1
Hangsang	J. M. Co.	May 1
Lokang	J. M. Co.	May 2
Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	May 2
Tyiliwong	J. C. J. L.	May 3
Tipanas	J. C. J. L.	May 3
Taksang	J. M. Co.	May 4
Hailoong	D. L. Co.	May 4
Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	May 4
Tauing	B. & S.	May 4
Ichang	B. & S.	May 4
Yatshing	J. M. Co.	May 5
Sosho M.	O. S. K.	May 6
Chunsan	J. M. Co.	May 6
Tilletot	J. C. J. L.	May 8
Laisang	J. M. Co.	May 10
Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	May 10
Tatsuno M.	N. Y. K.	May 11
Tango M.	N. Y. K.	May 22

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S.S. WEST NIVARIA	June 15	S.S. WEST NIVARIA June 17
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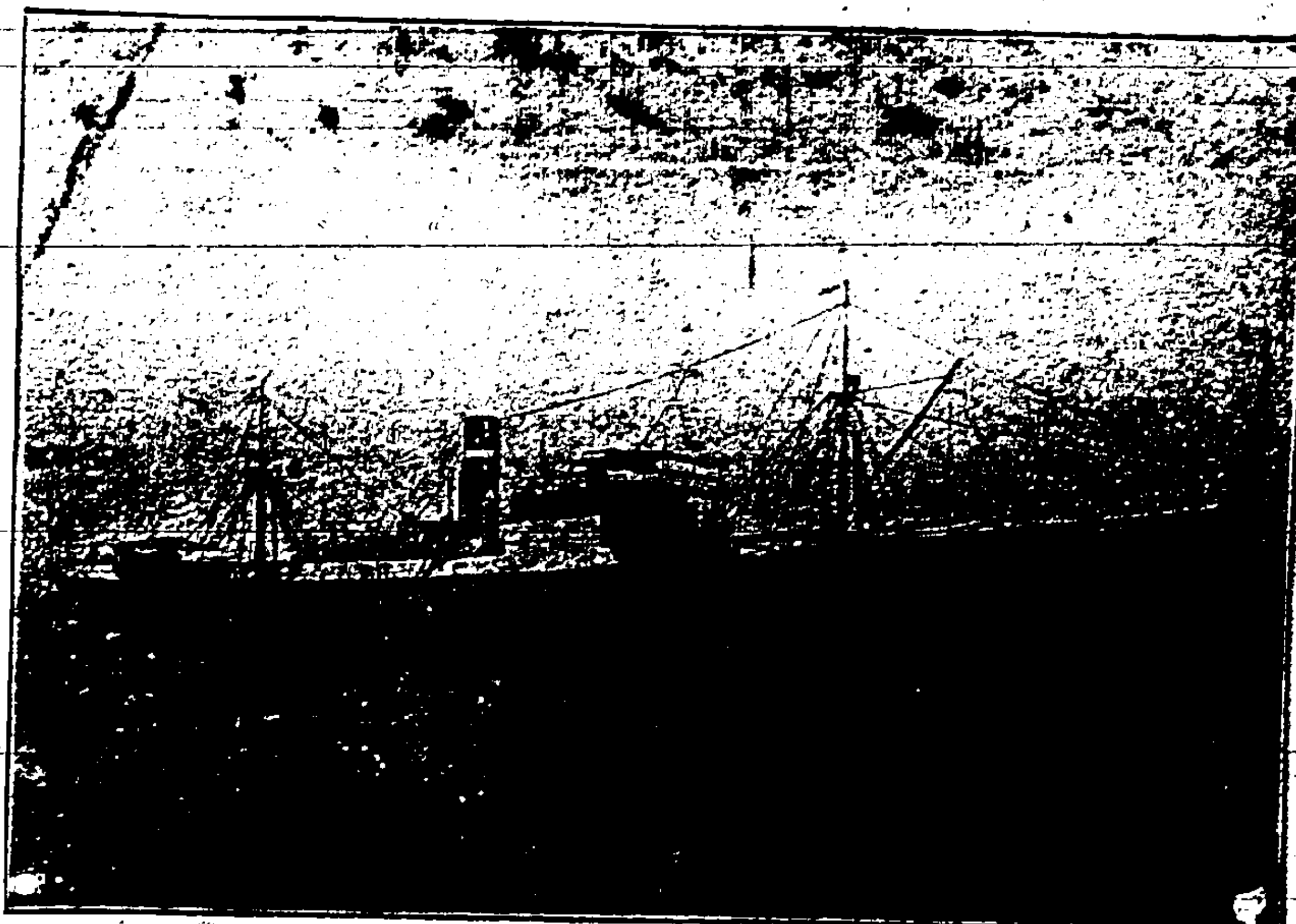
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GREGORY A.	4,600	27th Apr.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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ST. ALBANS	4,500	2nd May	Sandakan, Thursday 14.
EASTERN	4,000	19th May	Cairo, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NOVARA	7,000	28 Apr. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
DUNERA	—	1 May, 11 a.m.	Shanghai.

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SUWA MARU ... Sunday, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Calling Manila Wed. 5th May, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Calling Manila Sat. 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Suez & Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 30th Apr. at noon.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 30th Apr. at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez Port Suez & Marseilles.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Thursday, 27th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLE via Suez, Port Suez & Port Suez.

WAKASA MARU ... Calling Genoa Monday, 3rd May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday.

NISSO MARU ... Friday, 30th Apr. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Callao.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KIMI MARU ... (Quitting Colombo) Wednesday, 28th April.

TENSHO MARU ... Monday, 10th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd May.

TATSUNO MARU ... Tuesday, 11th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 27th April, at 11 a.m.

TENSHO MARU ... Friday, 30th April.

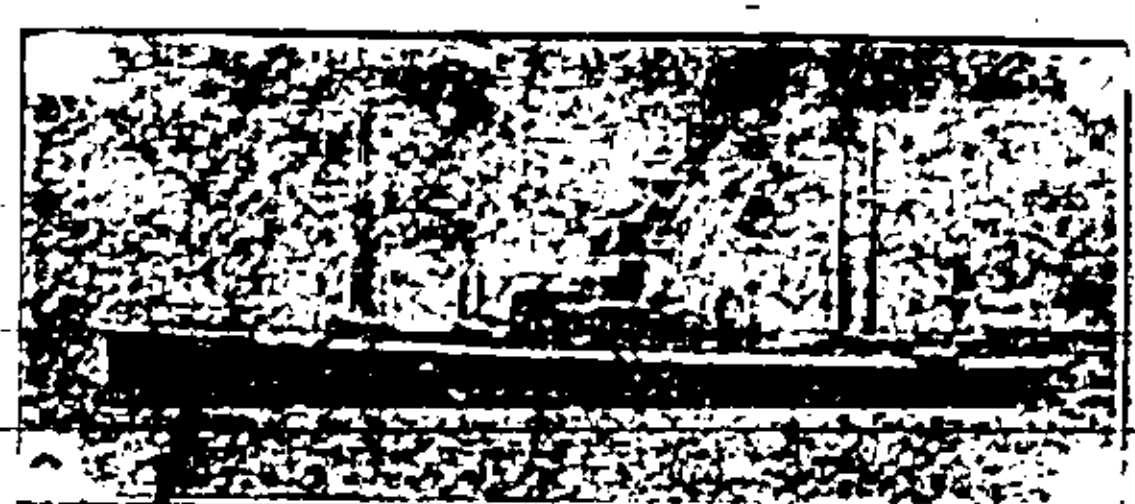
YETORU MARU ... Saturday, 1st May.

TOTOMI MARU ... Tuesday, 4th May.

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Steamer	From	Arriving in Hongkong	Departing for
Bengkalis	Java	In port	24th Apr. Java.
Tjipanas	Java	In port	3rd May Java.
Tjikini	Java	In port	10th May Java.
Tjilong	Java	27th Apr.	3rd May Amoy, Shanghai.
Tjilboet	Java	4th May	8th May Japan.
Tjisalak	Java	16th May	19th May Java.

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OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th May.

"HAYAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th June.

"ENOA & BOMBAY"—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Suez.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th May.

"LUZON MARU" ... Saturday, 15th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th June.

SAIGON, BANCKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) ... Saturday, 22nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 25th April.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 2nd May.

"AKAO via SWATOW & AMOY." ... Thursday, 6th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
JAIYUAN	19th May	24th May

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
LONDON & ROTTERDAM "KAZEMBE"	20th May.

For particulars of sailing, Shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co., Canton

General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about Middle May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN & PORT SAID.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 26th April.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAITO KAIYEN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific, also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thur., 29th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Loonsang	Fri., 30th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Sat., 1st May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sat., 1st May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 1st May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Loksang	Sun., 2nd May at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	Tues., 4th May at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsing	Wed., 5th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Thur., 6th May at noon.
KOBE	Lalsang	Mon., 10th May at 5 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line now operates regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Steaming from Calcutta thence proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, Oceania sailing at Shanghai.

At Shanghai have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and have a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Calcutta and Shanghai, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, and Japan.

MANILA LINE.—This line now operates regular sailings to Manila, Cebu, and Hongkong, sailing at Shanghai.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Calcutta and Haiphong, sailing at Shanghai.

BOHIO LINE.—One sailing per week between Hongkong and Calcutta, sailing at Shanghai.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the East, Europe, and America.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service in two weeks from Hongkong to Shanghai, Penang, Singapore, and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA LINE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Lianchow	29th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	29th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Hunan	29th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI & N'CHOW	Tientsin	29th Apr. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	1st May at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	1st May at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	2nd May at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	4th May at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	4th May at 4 p.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Ichang	4th May at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light, fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly, and twice weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the East and Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanchow.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'atow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong April, 27, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, with good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and fans in State-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiphong	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 27th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 30th Apr. at 2 p.m.
Haiboong	Ed. Walker	TUES. 4th May at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Navigation Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF COLOMBO" via Suez 13th May.

"EURYMACHUS" via Panama 25th May.

"HOWICK HALL" via Suez 27th May.

"TELEMACHUS" via Panama 10th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OF THE BANK LINE, HONGKONG.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 9th April, and is expected here on the 19th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TSUSHIMA M. (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez, on the 10th April, and is expected here on the 22nd May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 13th April, and is expected here on the 3rd May.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. M. S. DOLLAR (Vancouver Run) left Vancouver, on March 27th, and is due in Hongkong May 2nd.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYO M. No. 2, (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 15th April, and is expected here on the 5th May.

The Robert Dollar Company's U.S.S. s.s. WEST CADRON (San Francisco Run) left that port on March 13th, and is due in Hongkong April 23rd.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 21st April, and is expected here on the 29th April.

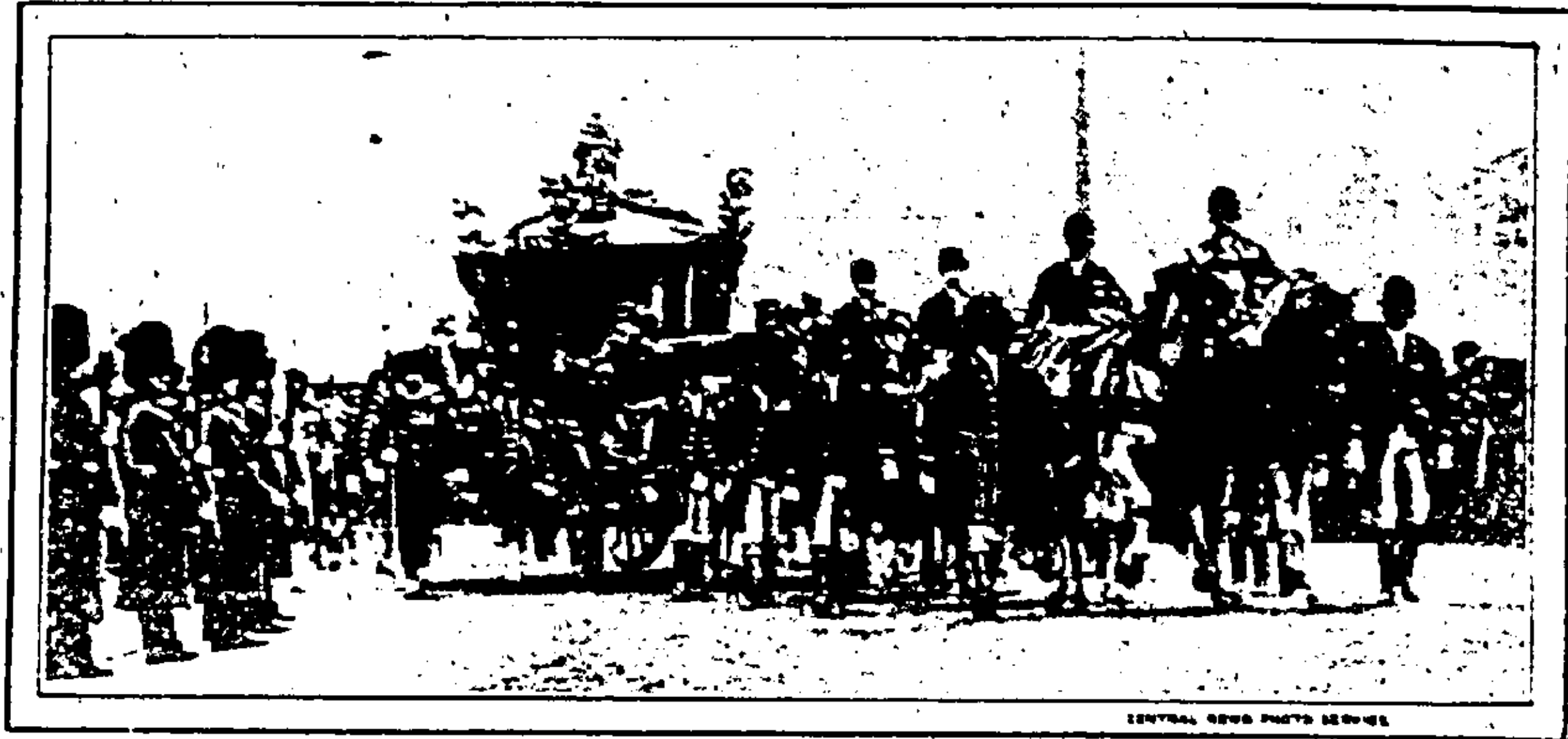
The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 21st April, and is expected here on the 26th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOHASHI M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 21st April, and is expected here on the 30th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KIMI MARU (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 22nd April, and is expected here on the 27th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSHO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port on the 22nd April and is expected here on the 29th April.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The King and Queen are here seen on their way in State to Parliament.



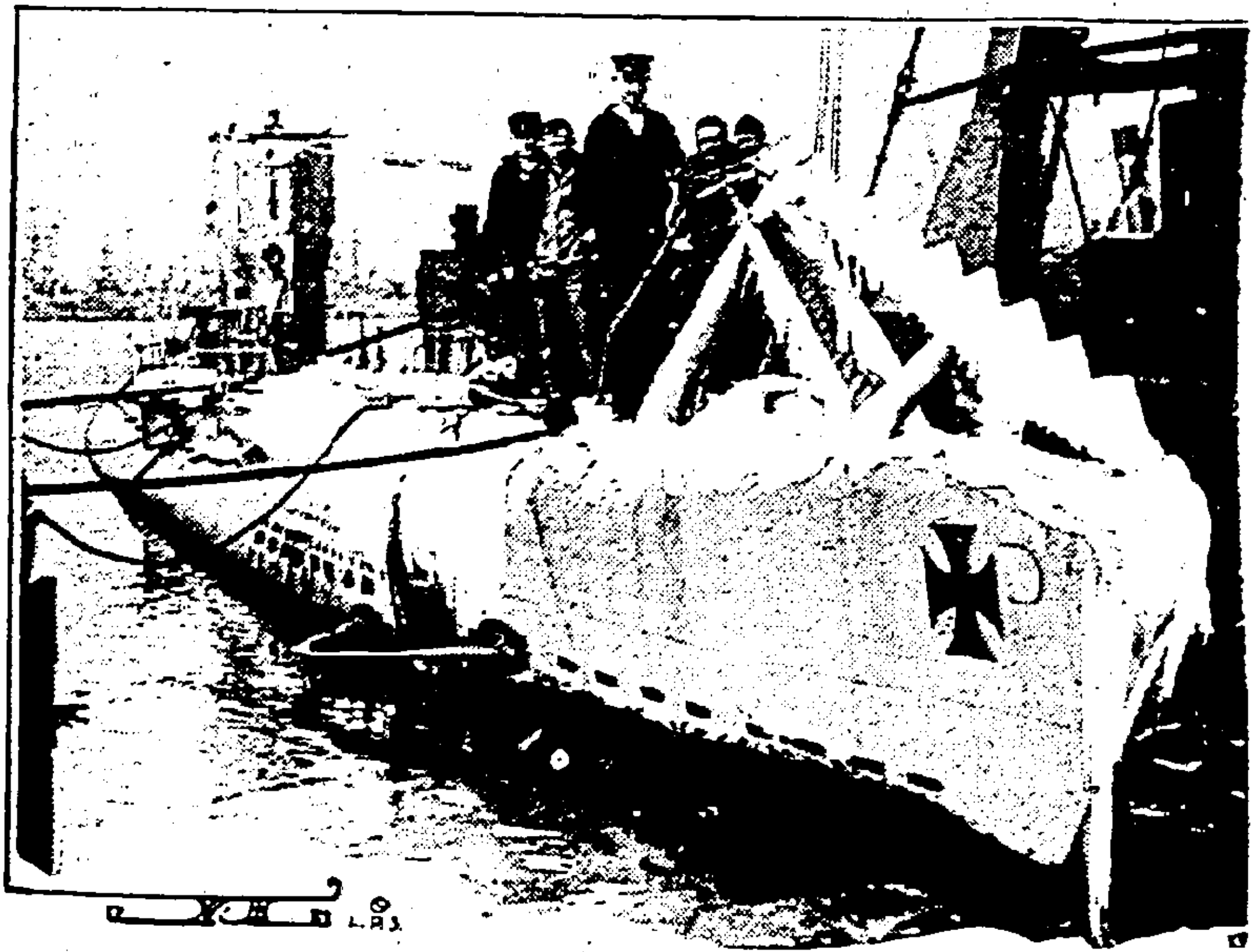
PRINCESS "PAT'S" SON.

This picture was taken after the christening of the baby son of Captain Ramsay and Lady Ramsay, ("Princess Pat") recently at Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, London. Canon Edgar Shepherd, sub-dean, officiated.



SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

Latest portrait of the new British Ambassador to America, who has just arrived at his post.



A CAPTURED U-BOAT.

A German submarine (U-148) as she recently arrived in charge of American naval men at Philadelphia, covered with ice and snow. She was captured during the war.



PRINCE FAROUK.

Heir Apparent to the Turkish Throne, who recently married one of the Sultan's daughters.



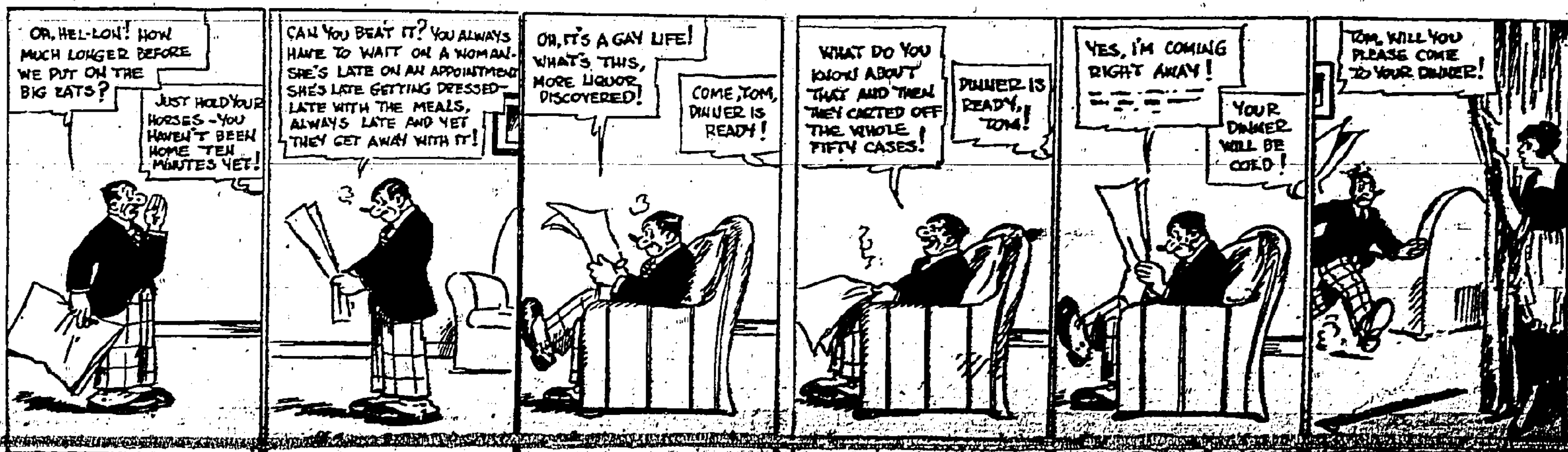
NAVAL GUNNERY.

An interesting snapshot of naval gunnery practice, the target being ten miles distant from the battleship engaged therein.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

It's Not Always the Man That Has to Wait.

BY ALLMAN



ENTERTAINMENTS

THE CORONET SUPER SEASON.
TO-DAY at 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
THE FIFTH BIG PICTURE.
D. W. GRIFFITH PRESENTS
Lillian Gish & Bobby Harron
— in —
"THE GREAT LOVE"
Ordinary Prices.

HOTELS.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.
UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL,
(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. HLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 573. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.**

**J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.**

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Morley
11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 25, 1936. 20m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Progress increased considerably at 20 m. off Honshu, and has increased slightly elsewhere. The satellite is probably moving eastward.

Mon. 20m. 100 miles for the 24 hours ending at 11 a.m. today, 4.0 live animals were captured. H. M. Jacobs estimated an average of 100 miles.

FORECAST FOR THE NEXT 24 HOURS
ENDING AT TEN TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Dag Reet	N. wind fresh; clouds occasional; rain.
Formosa Channel	N. wind strong; moderate; rain.
South coast of China Sea	The same as between H.K. and Lancoet; as No. 1.
South coast of China Sea	The same as between H.K. and Hainan; as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 27, 1920

SELLING.

Hongkong, April 27, 1920

T.T.	4 10 1/2
Demand	4 19 1/4
30 d's	4 10 3/4
60 d's	4 10 1/2
4 m's	4 10 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	2 9
T/T Japan	193 1/2
T/T India	210
Demand, India	210
T/T San Francisco & New York.	931 1/2
T/T Java	237
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	15 70
Demand, Paris	—

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.			
	Day On date On date		
	at p.m.	at p.m.	at p.m.
Barometer	22.85	19.91	24.93
Temperature	59	57	67
Humidity	93	81	82
Wind Direction.....	N.E.	E.N.E.	E.N.E.
" Force	2	2	3
Weather	o'lt	o	o
Rain	1.52	0.00	0.81
Mean open air Temperature on the			26th 75
lowest " " " "			27th 61

H.E. Observatory, Apr. 27, 1910.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Demand. New York 9346
T/F Bombay 210

T/T Bombay	210
Demand, Bombay ...	—
T/T Calcutta	210
Demand, Calcutta ...	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$7/10
10 "	\$7/8
5 "	\$1 3/10
Canton subcoins	\$4 9/16

TIDE TABLE.

26th April. to 2nd May 1920.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Height.
Mon.	25	h. m.	f. in.	h. m.	f. in.
		5 30	4.6	2 42	4.2
		4 3a	6.0	11 15	1.8
Tues.	27	5 12a	4.9	11 14	1.4
		5 12a	4.9		
Wed.	28	7 0	5.2	0 10	1.9
		6 37a	5.8	0 25a	3.5
Thurs.	29	7 22a	5.5	0 53a	2.0
		7 36a	5.7	1 19a	3.5
		7 52a	5.9	2 31a	2.7
Fri.	30	8 19a	6.5	2 4a	2.4
		8 21a	6.2	2 4	2.4
		9 15a	5.4	2 45a	1.8
Sat.	1	8 45a	6.5	2 42a	2.2
Sun.	2	10 1a	5.2	3 45a	1.4

m morning. a afternoon.

Vitruvian
GLASS WARE
ANDERSON & CO. LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

69117 式拜禮 號七廿月三英港香 TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1920. 日九初月三 SINGAPORE: 10 CTS. \$36 PER ANNUM.

Dutch Boy White Red Lead
ANDERSON & CO. LTD.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

FREIGHTS FROM AMERICA

FOREIGN COMPANIES AGREE TO UNIFORM RATES.

London, April 26.
A New York telegram says that after a two days' conference, the Shipping Board and foreign steamship companies agreed to establish uniform freights from all American ports and to eliminate competition.
Representatives of American, British and Japanese Companies met on May 3 to determine the rates from America to the Far East.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

QUESTIONS OF THE TREATY.

London, April 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Cooze, Mr. Hall stated that it was not proposed to reimpose the control of wool.

Mr. Lunn suggested that in view of the recent increase in freight, an inquiry be held into the profits of shipowners and also as to whether there was any justification for the increase of freights at present.

Sir Robert Home promised to bring the suggestion to the notice of the central committee.

Replying to Sir Frederick Hall, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Supreme Council was considering the question of Germany's execution of the terms of the Peace Treaty in regard to the surrender or destruction of aircraft material. The Government intended to have the Treaty carried out.

Replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn Mr. Bonar Law stated that Government will introduce an Anti-Dumping Bill this session. He also stated that the Government did not propose to make any amendments of the Peace Treaty towards the Allies.

THE PRINCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

A STIRRING WELCOME.

London, April 26.
A message from Auckland says there was a renewal of stirring scenes at the welcome to the Prince of Wales in the domain of the Cricket Ground on Monday by 30,000 cheering spectators, including the Premier and members of the Cabinet. The Prince proceeds south on the 27th instant aboard a train entirely manufactured by New Zealand, and meets Maoris at Rotorua.

THE LABOURITES.

A FOREIGN POLICY NEEDED.

London, April 25.
Presiding at a conference of Labour delegates convened by the Union of Democratic Control, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald deplored Labour passivity with regard to foreign affairs. If Labour is going to govern, it must have its own foreign policy and must unite with the workers of other countries to secure world peace.

IMPORTED MUTTON DECONTROLLED.

London, April 25.
Control has been removed on imported mutton.

THE TREATY QUESTION.

THE ITALIAN PREMIER'S VIEWS.

San Remo, April 26.
Signor Nitti, on receiving a number of journalists, said since the war was over it was absolutely necessary, if Europe is to be saved, to place Germany and Russia in a position to reconstitute themselves. Italy was most anxious to resume commercial relations with both. The Allies must convince Russia that they have no ill-feeling, but Russia must guarantee not to interfere with their internal affairs when relations are resumed. The workers were able to see that Bolshevik conditions in no wise resemble an El Dorado. Signor Nitti added that it was useless to discuss a revision of the Peace Treaty, because Germany was responsible for the war, but the Treaty must be honestly applied. The Allies should enable Germany to work, for her collapse would mean the collapse of the whole of Europe. What we defeated was German Imperialism. Germany must disarm.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ASSURANCES.

San Remo, April 25.
Mr. Lloyd George, on returning from Conference, received French journalists to whom he emphasised that the settlement left no question of principle outstanding. He declared that he had never discouraged the employment of military means for enforcing the Treaty, but the Germans should not be prevented from restoring order. Laying stress on the necessity of Anglo-French unity, Mr. Lloyd George maintained that there had been no disagreements, although there had been difficulties. He urged them not to magnify insects into rhinoceroses. The British and French must make allowances for difference in temperaments. He hoped that in any future difficulties they would talk matters over together, and not fire at long range.

FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT.

San Remo, April 24.
Mr. Lloyd George has announced that as the result of a conference with M. Millerand a joint declaration will be prepared announcing Franco-British agreement to enforce the disarmament clauses of the Treaty and disavowing the idea of France occupying the right bank of the Rhine and the Ruhr coalfields.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES.

San Remo, April 24.
It is officially announced that the American Embassy from Paris arrived at San Remo this afternoon, with instructions from Washington, whereupon the American Ambassador at Rome immediately proceeded to Villa de Vachan to attend the Conference.

ARMENIAN REPUBLIC RECOGNISED.

Washington, April 24.
The United States has formally recognised the independence of the Republic of Armenia.

U.S. OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

Washington, April 24.
Mr. Hines, Director of Railroads, has resigned.

(Continued on page 7.)

IMPRESSIONS OF HONGKONG.

MR. MACONACHIE'S SEVEN YEARS' REVIEW.

At the Union Church on Sunday morning, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, who to-day left for Home leave, gave an address on "Seven Years' Impressions of Hongkong." He based his remarks on the words: "He himself stayed in Asia for a while" (Acts 19:22) and said: "I had been not much longer than seven days in Hongkong when an interviewer called asking for my impressions. My plea that these could be of no value at so early a stage was set aside and I was assured that, so remembering that a thing can be interesting without being valuable, I did give a few first impressions for what they might be worth. So far as I can recollect them, there was nothing in these which I should wish to retract now after a full seven years—the length of time supposed to be required before one knows a family well enough to take the liberty of poking its fire, not that I have any desire to stir the furnace.

Hongkong is a Colony which people at Home, speaking generally, know very little about. I confess to having known not a great deal before the request to go to it; dropped as it were from the skies, neither was it easy to find out much one would have liked to know.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica was far from encouraging, its treatment of the subject being too brief, and also, as I have since discovered, in some respects libellous. The general aspect of the island, as also the conditions of health for Europeans, would be an agreeable surprise to any enquirer who went no farther for information than the tenth edition of that classic work, and indeed the eleventh is not so very much better.

One man who did know said that if one is prepared to live in a Turkish bath night and day for seven months in every year it would be all right to go to Hongkong. Another, who thought he knew, sent me an urgent postcard from his sickroom adjuring me not to entertain the idea. Others, however, were more cheering and as at the same time they were less extreme I thought they were probably nearer the truth.

On actually arriving here it soon appeared that the residents themselves expect newcomers to be surprised agreeably. Hongkong folk seem quite inured to the common impression that they live in a malarial swamp on a diet of quinine and spirits, that they stand a fair chance of being murdered in their beds, and live (if they escape) in madhouses, stocked with a little bamboo furniture. One lady friend assured us that it was useless coming there unless we could eat-bat-bat, as these were the chief article of diet; needless to say, she had never been out of England and indeed never would go on any account farther than she could swim from her native shore.

Once settled down, I soon began to get communications betraying extraordinary misconception on the part of people who, one would have thought, might have known better. One seemed to be regarded as a sort of pioneer exploring the wilds or at least guarding an outpost of civilisation. People from various parts of the old country would write to say that their young friend so-and-so was coming out to Hongkong one of these days and they would be much obliged if I would meet him and help him to feel at home. They seem to think it unnecessary to give particulars as to date or vessel or what the newcomer is to be engaged in. The only inference is that they picture this place as a lonely spot where a steamer calls occasionally and we all go down to look at the passengers.

As regards our churches the same kind of thing comes out continually. It is really interesting to hear the surprise expressed by many a visitor at finding here a handsome church, a fine organ, a good congregation and a pleasant ministry. One would like to know what was actually expected, but that one is only left to infer. The latest instance was in its way rather serious. The *British Weekly*, which claims to have a larger circulation than any other religious journal in the British Islands, lately inserted a kindly note about this Church's Diamond Jubilee. In this it was said that I preached an eloquent sermon which was reported in the *Daily Press*, and which I closed by appealing to the Home Churches for warmer sympathy and greater support! As you may remember, I did not so much as mention the Home Churches. What happened no doubt was that the paragraphist, getting tired of scanning my eloquence, jumped to what he assumed would be the inevitable conclusion. I have written of course to correct such a misleading error and to say that this Church has never needed to appeal home for support and the only help we ask is that Churches across the seas will take the trouble to send us the names of emigrating members, a matter in which they are apt to be remiss. However, I am very doubtful whether my correction will be published, which is partly my reason for correcting it now.

Well that is one pretty definite impression I have formed about Hongkong, that it is not only too little known in the Homeland but in some respects is often damagingly misconceived. We who live here, and our predecessors, must be to blame I suppose in failing to send home fuller reports. Hence whilst in England to do any little thing for which there may be opportunity to lift the cloud under which we rest, I shall say that whilst the summer is certainly trying, the climate and general conditions are such that persons of ordinary constitution will do quite well if they keep clear of the old Anglo-Indian delusion that continual nipping of spirits is a necessity for health, and in other respects refrain from taking liberties which they would not permit themselves in their native climate.

Our Colony has its drawbacks, but the frequent admiration of tourists for what has been made of this originally barren island under British administration and enterprise is thoroughly justified. The magnificent water supply, the invaluable dairy produce, the drainage and sanitation as a whole, the efficient policing of the island, the handsome warehouses, residences and Churches, the glorious forestry, the safe and busy harbour—you add I am accustomed to it all and we naturally fix our thoughts on what is still lacking. But this strikes strangers as a very remarkable place with not a few attractions and advantages, and I am not surprised to hear Americans say that if it were theirs they would advertise it.

Few of us seem to be aware that we are living in one of the beautiful spots of the earth, yet such is the case. No one prepared me in the least for that, except one friend who had toured the world and said that his two finest prospects had been Hongkong mountains from the harbour and Hongkong harbour from the mountain. There is abundant refreshment for the eye and rest for the mind in the scenery of our wonderful island, different views on every level and at every turning, prospects of inexhaustible variety in the changing contours of hill and glen, the shades of brown and green picked out with brilliant blossoms, the witchery of cloud and coastline worked into endless transformations with dented islet and ocean blue. If Nature anywhere calls upon man to worship she does so here, and one can but hope and pray that the march of what is called progress, otherwise the intrusion of the motor car with its din and stench, will not go much farther in profaning the temple.

Someone would like perhaps to interject that we can't live on scenery, and what about the housing question? Well I have not been silent on that and I need not enlarge on it now. The impressions I have gathered from full observations are distressing. I shall be obliged to confess in English that families thinking of coming here may be hard put to it to find a roof to cover them, that they will be crowded for what housing there is with an unlimited non-British population, which finds Hongkong desirable and can outbid most of us when it comes to buying sites or contracting for rent; that the competition is unrestricted unless one can afford to live on the top levels and find it convenient to do so; and that the only remedy suggested so far is the magic word "Kowloon," which has disadvantages of its own. In my judgment, the situation is preposterous. Our Government in the past has been culpably remiss, and after one experience of "peaceful penetration" already, it is surely extreme folly to permit another to go on before our very eyes. It matters nothing how many houses you build or where you build them, if all the world is free to occupy them. No real remedy for the difficulty can possibly be found unless some sufficient area or areas be set aside for British occupation. If I say anything like this someone writes to the Press to charge me with advocating a colour line, but really that is most unjust. It is not a question of colour at all but purely and simply one of arithmetic, and I should say just what I have said if the majority against us Britons in this British Colony happened to be as white as ourselves.

Let me pass from this point to another which may perhaps put this colour question in a less equivocal light. This is a place where many races meet, and I have formed a very clear impression that fuller intercourse amongst them is greatly to be desired. "There are friends in England" who find it difficult to believe even now that it has not been necessary for me to learn to speak Chinese. That comes from failure to understand what a large British population we have here and how greatly "the lost sheep of the house of Israel" need shepherding. But in another view I could wish these good folk were not mistaken and that while we can all get on in a way here though ignorant of the language spoken by the mass of our neighbours it were usual for Europeans to acquire at least a little of it. I was discouraged from making any attempt of that kind when I came here, and I greatly regret having fallen in with such bad advice. Those who are likely to be here for any length of time would do well, I feel sure, to learn to exchange at least a few ordinary ideas with the Chinese. The effect would be good in every way for both parties. Plenty of goodwill exists on either side but it can never have its due effect while the barrier of language remains as it is. The great majority of Europeans here have friendly and respectful feelings toward their Chinese neighbours, I am quite certain. Here and there you will find specimens of the type which every country produces—narrow-minded, provincial, ill-bred, innately vulgar—and I am afraid their contemptuous bearing toward members of other races is responsible for untold mischief. "One sinner destroyeth much good," says the proverb, and certainly a few unlicked cubs—one can call them nothing else—can do a sad amount of harm, bullying the coolie or workman, and looking down on the merchant who is better educated and infinitely better-mannered than themselves, as well as a far smarter man of business.

I have lately heard it suggested that some sort of inter-racial Club is needed here such as exists in some other ports. It would be well if practical shape could be given to the idea or any other idea which would promote mutual acquaintance and understanding. One is glad to note that common ground is being found to some extent in sport; nothing could be better in its way, for indeed "playing the game" is a fine ideal in whatever way it is realized. There is also more common ground than most are aware in religion. I shall report in England that there are thousands of Chinese Christians in Hongkong.

long and that though like other Christians they are not perfect, their average is not below our own and many of them have come well through tests such as we never encounter. I think it likely that if some emergency should ever arise in which the necessity for mediating elements between East and West became urgent, the common Christianity of English and Chinese Churches would play an important, possibly even a decisive part. I am bound to say I regret very much that our Church members as a whole know so little about Chinese Christianity and take so little pains to inform themselves. The language difficulty, of course, is largely the cause of this; I have found it a difficulty myself. I have found also that some of our Chinese Churches do a great deal of good without advertising it. How many of us know—I did not till the other day—that the To Tsai Church maintains a Home for hundreds of aged people in Kowloon City, or that the same congregation gives the whole of its Sunday collections for good works outside its own congregational needs? We ought to know these things and a great many more as regards not only the religious but also the social and commercial lives of our neighbours. We are not here to make for ourselves a little English garden walled around, and try to forget that we are on the borders of the great and wonderful land of China. That mistake some do make, and it is a great one—but I suppose that that is insular of soul will be insular still, and go on interpreting the call of the East in terms of cocktails, cash and flirtation. As for our own Church life and European Christianity in general, there is much that one could say, but it comes up regularly and need not be enlarged on now. Church life here cannot be just as at home, in many respects, and we have to make what we can of it rather than complain that it is not otherwise. It is impossible, e.g., to get the great Sunday Schools we have across the ocean, neither can the week-night Clubs, meetings, Societies be carried on here as there. It all means a loss of interest and sense of responsibility, and that is increased by the fact that neither have we here the duties and opportunities of ordinary citizenship on which to throw our minds and exercise our rights. The change in the latter respect, which one experiences on coming to this Crown Colony, is very great and at times very irksome. After a life of active citizenship in a great city of our great country one takes badly with the system under which everything is arranged over our heads and without our knowledge. The demand for some system of elective representation is reasonable and timely, though I do not see, democratically though I am, how any Government, under our conditions, can ever allow our floating population a majority in its legislative body.

Another thing one misses personally is the give and take of association with other Churches and ministers. The isolation of the position of your minister here really creates a necessity to go home and get refreshed up, were there no other reason. One's brethren of other denominations have all been friendly, and the good feeling which exists is a thing to be thankful for. Still, one ploughs a lonely furrow, and so it must be in the circumstances of the case. All of us in our own way here must be aware of the drawbacks I have slightly indicated. They prepare the ground but the well for the makee microbes, which does far more harm than the material and is less easy to counteract. And all we are holding an outpouring here, and one of no small importance, both commercially and politically and religiously. Let us often say we are not here for our health, meaning that we are here to make some money.

And surely it is but fair that a man who gives his working years to this Colony should be able, I don't say to get rich, but to secure his later years and start his children in life. But, beyond that, should we not cultivate a consciousness that we are here on a common ground, and that we are here on a common ground, and that we are here on a common ground.

One is glad to note that common ground is being found to some extent in sport; nothing could be better in its way, for indeed "playing the game" is a fine ideal in whatever way it is realized. There is also more common ground than most are aware in religion. I shall report in England that there are thousands of Chinese Christians in Hongkong.

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KWANGTUNG CEMENT WORKS.

SALE TO HONGKONG INTERESTS?

Another local industry may be lost to the Cantonese, if Mr. Han Kan-yu, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and other Hongkong Chinese, who visited Canton last week, succeed in acquiring the Kwangtung Cement Works on behalf of certain foreign interests as alleged, say's *Canton Times*.

The Kwangtung Administration is negotiating to sell the cement works at Honam for two million dollars, allowing the buyers to have a monopoly on the trade for fifty years in this province, aside from exclusive privilege to mine limestone at the Bat Quarry, Fui Shu Aam, Tsingyun.

The works, together with Tai-sha-tao, is mortgaged to the Japanese Taiwan Bank for three million dollars, one-half of which having already been repaid. It is understood that some Cantonese will oppose the sale to foreigners and also the grant of a monopoly for the manufacture of cement, a material which will be in great demand in the coming years, when more and more concrete buildings will be constructed and roads built. The present price of five to six dollars a cask of cement is high enough, it is considered.

The Sincere Company, the San Company, and the Wing On Company, the three largest department stores in Canton and Hongkong, have for a time considered on the purchase of this factory, but for some reason the deal did not materialize.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 10½d.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast:—Rain. Barometer:—29.98. Temperature 2 p.m.:—63 Humidity 2 p.m.:—63.

directly or indirectly, services to the empire, to the East, and if we are Christians to Christ and the Church. It is easy to belittle our life here, to wax sarcastic over its pettiness, its aimlessness, its affectations, and pretences. We see each other at close quarters, which is always morally trying, and to the cynic tempting. In my term here I have not hesitated, as you know, to criticise, nor resented criticism given me which latter indeed has rarely been other than perfectly fair. But I trust it will be recognised that my aim has never been to denounce and expose for the sake of doing it but to stimulate, if possible toward what has seemed to me the better way. I am happy to leave with that recollection, and shall hope to return with the same aim.

Let us help one another because we love one another. Let our own minds be above the pettiness and pretension with which every small community is charged, and probably chargeable. A great inheritance is given into our custody. The graves at Stanley, which every Briton should see and ponder on, the tablets on these walls, the ubiquitous reminders in every sort and kind all around us instruct us each and all that though far from the land we count our home, and here for but a portion of our time, be it shorter or longer, we have a past to live up to of which in its own degree and manner Christian men and women must consecrate by building it into the vast design which underlies the Kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.

The sum of my impressions of Hongkong is that if a man or woman cares about serving Christ, there may be places where that is easier, but there can be few where it is more needed, and therefore more effective, though neither the effort nor the results may be just on what to most of us are the accustomed lines. Best of all, here as elsewhere, it is always possible to find a place where one can serve Christ.

NOTICES

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WHO KILLED THE ZEPPELIN?

RIVAL INVENTORS OF
BLAZING BULLET.

Contenting claims with respect
to incendiary bullets, which sealed
the fate of Zeppelin raiders, were
heard recently by the Royal Com-
mission on Awards to Inventors.
Mr. H. Dickenson's application
was first heard. He said that in
October 1914 he was experiment-
ing with an incendiary bullet,
intended to set fire to Zeppelins.
The Air Department got in touch
with him, and in the following
December tests were carried out
at Woolwich.

Later he had a conversation
with Commander Brock. Al-
though his own invention came
to nothing, he learned later that
Commander Brock had been
successful with an explosive
bullet, and Mr. Dickenson formed
the idea that his invention had
contributed to the commander's
success.

Mr. H. Moritz, for the Admiralty,
offered to place the secret of
Commander Brock's bullet before
the Commission in the presence
of Mr. L. O'Malley (Mr. Dickenson's
counsel) who would be bound
to professional secrecy. They could
not, however, allow Mr. Dickenson
expert to be present, and the
Admiralty had very strong views
on this point.

Before the Commission sat in
camera, Mr. Dickenson, in cross-
examination, said that he did not
disclose to Commander Brock the
composition of his bullet, but the
latter knew sufficient about the
matter to be able to follow in the
same lines as himself.

When the Commission resumed
in public, Commander Fellowes,
D.S.O., formerly officer in charge
of the Ordnance Department at
the Admiralty, gave evidence
that between May and August
1915 Commander Brock told him
he had an incendiary bullet, with
which he had been experimenting
for some time. That particular
type was not then considered
useful.

He asked Commander Brock if
he could give him a type of bullet
which would disperse the suppos-
ed inert gas around a balloon.
Commander Brock said that he
could, and then sketched his idea.
It was used in 1916, and was
responsible for the destruction of
Zeppelins.

The Commission will consider
their decision.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

ENFORCEMENT OF THE PEACE TREATY.

Paris, April 27.
General Masterton, the head of the Allied Commission
of Air Control, reporting to the Ambassadors' Conference, has
urged the necessity of immediate Allied action to make Ger-
many execute the clauses of the Treaty dealing with the
suppression of military aircraft.

The "Petit Journal" in a message from San Remo states
that Marshal Foch does not consider the Allied troops sufficient
to enforce the Treaty and recommends an increase by three
hundred thousand.

Berlin, April 27.
The President of the German Peace Delegation at Paris
has presented a Note to the Entente pointing out that as a
result of withdrawals carried out by 21st April the number
of troops in the neutral zone no longer exceeds the force
allowed by the Peace Treaty and only a number of the military
formations are now in excess. Further diminutions of these
formations are at present unfeasible as the execution of police
measures in thickly populated districts can best be carried
out by small military groups.

M. Millerand, in an interview as regards the enforcement
of the Treaty, said there was no real Anglo-French
divergence and he did not doubt that an agreement would be
reached. As to other points, France insisted on the dis-
armament of Germany. The minor natural difficulties of the
goal question had been exaggerated. There might also be
difficulties regarding the financial obligations with Germany.
When Germany proved her good faith France would meet
Germany in a reasonable spirit. The report of the Air Com-
mission was evidence that Germany was determined to
attempt to evade the Treaty. M. Millerand regarded Ger-
many's request for an increased army as another attempt to
evade her obligations.

San Remo, April 27.
M. Millerand, in an interview with Reuters, said Anglo-
French relations were very good. The negotiations at the
conference were proceeding very satisfactorily. He was
convinced the conference would conclude in complete accord.

San Remo, April 27.
Conversing with journalists, Mr. Lloyd George denied that
economic pressure against Germany had been proposed. He
declared that it was a breach of the Treaty was committed means
of enforcing the Treaty must be used, but the extent of such
measures would depend on the nature of the breach. He
disliked economic pressure involving a stoppage of food. There
was enough starvation in Germany already. Anyhow the
Treaty must be enforced. He did not believe that any Ally
would act alone. The Allies must stand together because
the time might come when Germany would again be formid-
able, but the idea that Germany seriously menaced the security
of the Allies at present was fantastic. Reports from British
officers in all parts of Germany indicated that Germany was
paralyzed. He anticipated a satisfactory settlement of the
four questions. One difficulty at present was the refusal of
Bavaria to obey the orders of Berlin, but the occupation of the
lower Valley and part of Prussia was not the best method of
putting pressure on Bavaria.

The Premier pointed out that the fear of Bolshevism in Ger-
many was not exaggerated, but the German character would
not readily adopt Bolshevism. On the other hand the ludicrous
failure of the Kapp incident showed that Germany is not
disposed to support a military movement. With regard to
the last German note the real question was whether one
hundred thousand men were sufficient to maintain order. If
it were then the German request was unreasonable, but if not
then different considerations must apply. Marshal Foch once
recommended a German army of two hundred thousand when
he believed America was joining the coalition to France, but
the situation had changed owing to the attitude of America.
All the military advisers at that time recommended an army
of two hundred thousand. Marshal Foch never proposed a
conscript army of that size, but the proposal was rejected on
the ground that it would give Germany two million trained
men every ten years, which was too dangerous.

Accordingly a long service voluntary army had been
substituted and Marshal Foch reduced the number to one
hundred thousand. The Premier strongly denied that he had
ever proposed revision of the Treaty.

With regard to the presence of the American Ambassador
at San Remo he said there was very little advantage in the
attendance of a representative who only took notes. The
Conference needed some one able to explain the American
view point, to which the Conference greatly deferred. It was
anxious to have the American view because it was detached
from European prejudices and he therefore greatly regretted
his absence.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Watford, urged that the
amount of Germany's indemnity should be fixed as soon as
possible by the Reparation Committee. He said we must get
rid of the war atmosphere and the sooner the Supreme Council
ceased to exist the better. Now we are at peace with Germany
the Supreme Council could give place to the League of
Nations. The entry of German troops into the Ruhr Valley
was clearly a breach of the Treaty and the proper course
would have been for any member of the League to take im-
mediate action. Under the provisions of the covenant there
would have been no question of Germany disobeying an order
from the League. Germany would have been assured of an
impartial decision and any misunderstanding would have been
avoided.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

Aguaprieta, April 27.
The Commander of the Sonora forces asserts that the
States of Michoacan, Guerrero, Zacatecas, Tehuantepec and
Yera Cruz have joined the revolt against Carranza.

Washington, April 27.
It is learned that Admiral Rodman sent warships to
Mexican waters under orders from the Navy Department. It
is stated here the cruiser Sacramento is already at Tampico.
The Department is watching the situation in Mexico.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Honolulu, April 27.
Benjamin Wheeler, President of Emeritus University,
Honolulu, proceeding from the Far East, announces that he
will urge the authorities in Washington to create a permanent
mediatory body to arbitrate in cases of misunderstanding
between Japan and the United States.

PROFITEERING IN AMERICA.

New York, April 27.
A Federal Grand Jury has indicted the three Chicago
meat packers, Armour, Swift and Wilson, and also their
representatives here, of profiteering.

NOTICES

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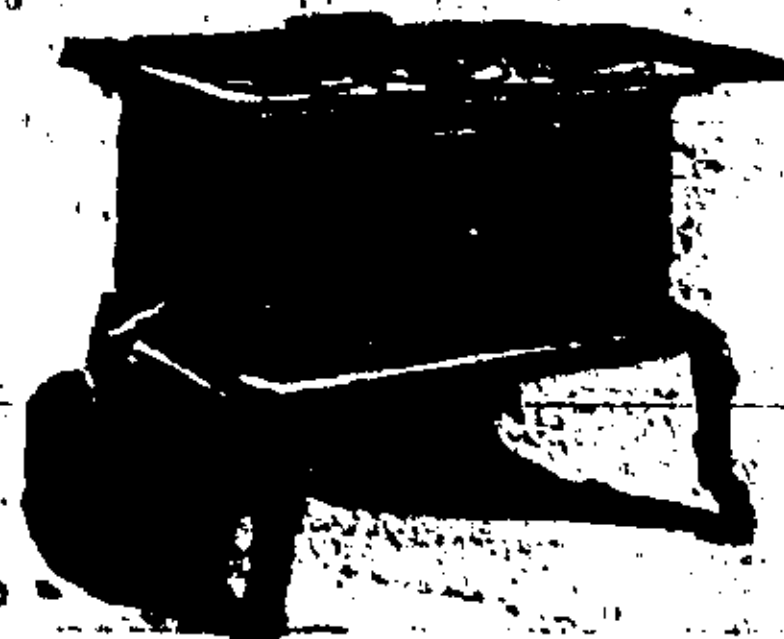
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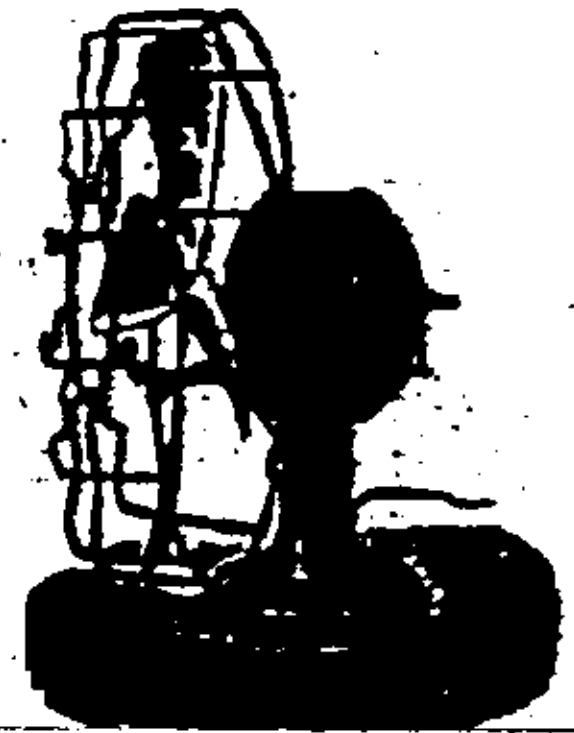
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Wichita (Kansas), April 27.
President Wilson in a letter to Jewett House, the Kansas
delegate to the National Convention, definitely reveals the
President's expectation that the League of Nations
will be the main issue in the Presidential campaign. "The
issue which it is our duty to raise with the voters of the
country involves nothing less than the honour of the United
States, the redemption of its most solemn obligations
to its associates in the great war and mankind,
to which it gave the most explicit pledge that it went into
the war not merely to win victory in arms but also to follow
up the victory with the establishment of such a concert of
nations as would guarantee the permanence of peace based
upon justice."

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

New York, April 27.
A message from Nome, Alaska, says the explorer
Amundsen has arrived at Anadir, Siberia. This indicates that
he is returning and the possible abandonment of the ex-
pedition.

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTICES



THE VICTROLA

is the most versatile
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Any music of any description at any time.
Models in stock to suit you and your purse.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

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THE INSTRUMENT THAT MAKES THE DEAF HEAR
THE "ACOUSTICON"

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AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR DEAF PEOPLE.
ABOLISHES THE OBSOLETE AND UNWIELDY
EAR TRUMPET.

NO LONGER ANY NEED FOR YOUR FRIEND TO SHOUT.

A DEMONSTRATION OF THIS WONDERFUL INSTRUMENT
MAY BE HAD AT THE SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG

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THE COMING HOT DAYS WILL CALL FOR
REFRESHING BATHS.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING LARGE STOCKS

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EAU DE COLOGNE,

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STAR GARAGE.

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49, Des Vœux Road Central
HONGKONG.

New Cars on Hire & For Sale.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2)

TREATY WITH TURKEY.

Constantinople, April 22.

The High Commissioners have communicated to the Porte an invitation to send delegates to Paris for the meeting on 10th May to receive the Peace Treaty.

The Conference decided on the formation of a new Financial Commission to manage the financial affairs of Turkey and on abolishing the existing commissions.

San Remo, April 22.

The Supreme Council on rediscussing the territorial clauses of the Turkish Treaty fixed the frontier of European Turkey. The Council likewise heard Bogos Pasha, who explained the standpoint of the Armenians.

San Remo, April 24.

The Supreme Council discussed the Armenian Mandate and reports that the military advisers of the Council have decided that Smyrna should be placed under Turkish suzerainty but administered by Greece.

It is expected that the Conference will conclude on Monday.

THE CAILLAUX TRIAL.

Paris, April 22.

The High Court by 210 votes to 23 rejected the charges of high treason against Caillaux. The Court is now deciding whether the other articles of the indictment have been proved.

A telegram from Paris says Caillaux has been found guilty of correspondence with the enemy and is liable to four years' imprisonment. The Court is deliberating as to the sentence.

Paris, April 23.

Caillaux, whose conviction last night was carried by 120 votes to 91, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

It appears that Caillaux gets three years, reducible by a quarter. He has already been in prison for twenty-seven months, and ten days and therefore ought to have been released ten days ago.

Caillaux will only serve one month, as a certain allowance is made for the time he has been under arrest. He also pays the Court the costs of the trial, which are estimated at fifty-five thousand francs. Caillaux has also been sentenced to five years' restricted freedom, under which the authorities are ordering him to a place of residence, and ten years' deprivation of political rights.

AUSTRIA'S BOUNDARIES.

London, April 21.

Treaties Bill passed the third reading.

Winding up the second reading Lord Milner declared that sympathy with the sufferings of the Central peoples almost amounted to injustice to the victors. Respecting the boundaries of the Tyrol he pointed out that the Allied military experts unanimously believed that this border was the best strategically, refuting the contention that because Austria had only six to seven millions the Tyrol boundaries were harsh. He asked who knew that it would always be poor little Austria. She might become the southern end of Germany, if that was permissible with the consent of the League of Nations. Hence Italy was entitled to the strongest border against the whole Teutonic wave, because Italy had suffered invasions for more than two thousand years. He emphasised that the principle of nationality should be observed as far as circumstances permitted.

MR. KIPLING ON THE FUTURE.

London, April 21.

Mr. Kipling, presiding at a St. George's Day banquet, referring to the effects of the war, said "We and our kin after the great years are sick, shaken and dizzy, like all convalescents, but instinct tells us our national life has dowered us with sufficiency of ballast to navigate through whatever storms may be ahead. We know England is crippled by the loss and wastage of a whole generation, but the whole weight of the world lies again, as it used to be in the days of our fathers, upon two nations, England and France. The sole force which can meet this and turn our fate is not temperament, not opportunism, not any attempt to do better than good, but character."

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

London, April 21.

Prince Albert, in the capacity of President of the Industrial Welfare Society, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce dwelt on the necessity of national physical education. Business men and workers, he said, should combine in the task of repairing the ravages on the nation's manhood and childhood, which are a serious menace to the future.

SOUTH RUSSIA.

London, April 24.

The "Times" says the Government in a strong note to Russia points out that Denikin's army is practically beaten and therefore Britain must have a definite assurance that hostilities in South Russia will cease.

PRINCE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland, N.Z., April 24.

H.M.S. Renown (with the Prince of Wales on board) has arrived.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S SUICIDE.

Washington, April 24.

Rear Admiral Carlo Brittain, Chief of Staff of the Atlantic Fleet, committed suicide while on duty with the fleet in Cuban waters.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

NUMBER REALLY DESTROYED.

The German Marine Office has issued a detailed table, showing the number of U-boats built and destroyed during 1914-18. The German table, when read in conjunction with the highly detailed British White Paper "Merchant Shipping (Losses)," gives us, at last, a complete and accurate summary of the U-boat campaign during the whole war. The Chairman of the U.S. Engineering Committee of the Submarine Defence Association informed a New York correspondent that Germany commenced the war with 36 submarines. This is not so; the German Marine Office says that 23 boats were in service on August 4th, 1914—a figure confirmed by the independent testimony of German naval officers and our own intelligence. Down to the end of 1914, the German shipyards finished three new submarines, but five were destroyed, while 2,850 tons of British shipping were sunk by the hostile underwater boats during August-December, 1914.

U-BOAT LOSSES, YEAR BY YEAR.

On January 1, 1915, Germany had 26 submarines in service. In the ensuing 12 months 62 new boats were added and 20 were destroyed, the net increase for the year being 42 boats. About 748,000 tons gross of British shipping were destroyed.

January, 1916, opened with Germany in the possession of 63 submarines actually in service. During the year 95 new boats were completed, but only 20 were destroyed. The net increase in German U-boats was therefore 75. British shipping destroyed amounted to about 883,600 tons gross. The meagre results of our anti-submarine measures in that year allowed Germany to increase her flotillas by a little over 100 per cent, with the result that we reaped the whirlwind in 1917.

The year 1917 will ever be remembered as the "Black Year" of the U-boat campaign. Germany commenced this period with 133 completed sub-surface craft. During this year 103 new boats were finished, but under Lord Jellicoe's direction our anti-submarine campaign became formidable: 72 U-boats were destroyed. Still, the year ended with Germany in the possession of 36 further submarines, as a net advance. About 3,325,000 tons of British shipping were sunk.

On January 1, 1918, Germany had 169 U-boats in service. Down to the Armistice Day she built and completed 81 extra boats, but in the same period we destroyed exactly 81 boats too. Sir Eric Geddes was therefore quite correct in announcing, during the last few months of the war, that we had the German submarine campaign held. All the efforts of the German shipyards failed to add a single boat to the enemy's fleet in the last 11 months of war. The 1918 toll of our shipping was about 1,786,000 tons gross.

In all, Germany built and completed 372 U-boats—23 before the war, 344 during the war. 203 were destroyed and 169 left at the conclusion of hostilities. 177 boats were surrendered, but the extra eight were finished after the Armistice so that they could make the passage to Harwich for surrender. Finally, 54 incomplete U-boats were destroyed on the stocks in Germany after the Armistice; they never took any active part in the war.

THE FINAL TWELVE MONTHS. Detailed lists have been examined of the German submarines destroyed in the last six months of the war against the penultimate last six months of the conflict. It is impossible to analyze the results closely, because 35 U-boats were destroyed by unknown means during these two periods. In the other cases, there are numerous records of U-boats sinking after being attacked by gunfire, ram and depth charges. It is impossible to say which method of attack inflicted the decisive injury. Depth-charges, however, show an enormous preponderance over all other successful methods of attack. The curiosity of the anti-submarine campaign is the destruction of UB65. On July 10, 1918, UB65 fired a torpedo at the U.S. Submarine L2 off the southwest Irish coast. The torpedo travelled in a circular course, returned to its starting point, and destroyed the U-boat from which it had been fired. ("Information concerning the U.S. Navy," Office of Naval Intelligence, U.S. Navy Department, p. 37.)

NOTICES

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"MAPPIN & WEBB"

MESSRS MAPPIN & WEBB ARE NOW SENDING
REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF THEIR RENOWNED
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TEA & COFFEE SETS

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Decorative room of Mrs. Hester Prynne.

From a photograph by permission.

THE Announcement of our display of
Commensurate Plans will be of particular
appeal to our customers whose metropolitan
tastes keep them in touch with the world of
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Watson's

HYGIENOL

A powerful disinfectant, germicide and
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Extremely economical in use most effective in operation.
Price Per Pint goes. Per Gallon \$2-25.

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WHY is a boot with

PHILLIPS

'MILITARY'

SOLES and HEELS

Like a Cat?

BECAUSE it's got a Velvet

Tread, Good Spring,

Doesn't Slip — and

NINE LIVES.

FORTIFY YOUR BOOTS

AT

WHITEAWAYS'

with Phillips, 'Military' Soles & Heels, All Sizes, complete
with nails and screws.

\$1.50

PHILLIPS "PRESIDENT" HEELS

All Sizes. 60 cents a pair with nails.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, Des Vœux Road Central,

HONGKONG.

"SQUEEZE?"**POLICE SEAMAN CHARGED.**

A position in the Police Force is to many Chinese with thieving inclinations, an opportunity for the exercising of the gentle art of "squeeze." Tsang Tan, alleged to be one of this class of people, is a seaman in No. 7 Police launch and has been arrested on a charge of attempting to add to his income by this means. It is alleged that on the 23rd instant, whilst the launch was alongside a junk which was in the course of being examined, he, without any orders from P.C. McKelvey, boarded the junk and was soon engaged in a mysterious conversation with the master of the junk, the nature of which was stated at the Police Court to-day to be an attempt at "squeeze." It is alleged that he showed a particular desire to enter into a surreptitious conversation with the master of the junk in his cabin out of the sight of the crew. It is further alleged that he expressed a desire to see the arms licence which the master had and, on the score that it was dated as having been issued two years ago, alarmed the master with the remark that it was out of date and ought to have been long since renewed. All of this parleying finally led to the alleged object of his visit on board, which was to demand a sum of \$20 as a price for his silence on the matter. Some difficulty being experienced in the obtaining of this sum, he made instant reductions in his demand, and finally fixed it at \$10, till the master surrendered without further demur.

The following day the master went to the Harbour Office and enquired which he made brought home to him the fact that he had been duped. The matter was taken up by the employees at the Harbour Office, as a result of which Tsang Tan was arrested after his identification by the master of the junk.

Inspector Gordon, at the Police Court to-day, recited the case to Mr. R.O. Hutchison, and after evidence had been taken, his Worship reserved his decision until to-morrow.

NO COOK.**A POLICE SERGEANT'S FLIGHT.**

Sergeant Charles Aris, of the Hongkong Police Station, to-day, at the Police Court, revealed to the Magistrate the unhappy state of his home and hearth, resulting from the change of disposition of his Chinese chef. A robust man blessed with a healthy appetite, Sergeant Aris may be consoled with in his statement that he went one whole day without food after his servant, who had only been two days with him forsook his duties in the kitchen and took "French" leave. He was however, tracked to his home and was to-day produced before the Magistrate (Mr. N. L. Smith).

The chef complained that he had been ill-treated, which did not make him love his job the more, and made up his mind to lose the two days' wages by quietly taking his departure from the Sergeant's service. Sergeant Aris denied the charge of cruelty, and said that it was a favourite trick of men of the prisoner's calibre to quit their employment without notice after only a few days' service.

The Magistrate failed to see how this could be, as the cooks themselves would be the chief losers thereby.

The Sergeant replied that he was practically left stranded in consequence of the conduct of the accused, who ought to have given him time to obtain another cook. He himself had received many complaints from Kowloon residents who also suffered in this way.

Mr. Smith said that the accused had lost his two days' pay and had worked for nothing, whereupon the Sergeant replied that these servants have a tendency to quit these jobs for more remunerative ones without the service of the formal notice.

The accused was discharged with a caution.

THE CHAMPION SPARK PLUG

IS THE
CHAMPION
OF THEM ALL



The ideal plug for all motors. Moisture, fog and rain on the outside of this plug does not interfere with its operation.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

Prices from \$1 to \$1.50.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE.
No. 7, Russell St.—Wanchai.
Tel. 659.

A COMPLETE ERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

For Sale by Auction, at the Hongkong Police Station, on Tuesday, the 27th April, 1920, at 10 o'clock, a complete erated water plant, consisting of a 100-gallon capacity tank, with a 10-horsepower engine, and a 10-gallon capacity tank, with a 10-horsepower engine, and a 10-gallon capacity tank, with a 10-horsepower engine.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.

Notice is hereby given that Certificates in connection with New Issue of Shares are now ready and may be had at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, on application upon surrender of Banker's Receipt.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

NAVAL RATINGS.

The transport Huntsgreen, which left Singapore yesterday, brings with her 200 naval ratings and ratings, and also a certain number of troops, some of whom will be stationed in Hongkong and the rest in North China ports.

The naval ratings, it is expected, will be drafted to Yangtze gunboats.

The Huntsgreen will be in the Colony on the 1st proximo.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Reynolds Denniston Co. in "Civilian Clothes"—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Reynolds Denniston Co. at Theatre Royal.

SATURDAY, MAY 1.
Hongkong Dog and Poplery Show, Happy Valley.

NOTICE.**REPULSE BAY HOTEL.**

WEDNESDAY, April 28th

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 1st.

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.

DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 2nd.

Orchestral Concerts during P.M. and Afternoon.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., have a large assortment of Dog collars and leads, suitable in every way for the forthcoming Dog Show at Happy Valley.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

From 1st May 1920 the price of Current for Lighting and Fans will be reduced to 18 cents per Unit.

Discom's will remain as before.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"KIYANO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd May, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Agents.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE & STRAITS.

The Company's Steamship

S.S. "CELEBS MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 4th May, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyor's Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1920.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**THEATRE ROYAL**

REYNOLDS DENNISTON

Last night's reception of the company by a large and enthusiastic audience revealed a reputation of the immense success achieved by them in all the centres so far visited.

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 sharp

OLIVER MOROSCO'S BROADWAY TRIUMPH

"CIVILIAN CLOTHES"

Produced at the Morosco Theatre, New York, on the 10th Sept. last and immediately acclaimed as the comedy "hit" of 1919.

WEDNESDAY, 28th April. The vivid Vital Drama of Real Life.

THURSDAY, 29th April. The greatest play produced during the last decades. The play that ran for 18 months in London under the title of "UNCLE SAM."

"FRIENDLY ENEMIES"

FRIDAY, 30th April. The most compelling play ever penned by the master mind of the playwright.

"THE ACQUITTAL"

SATURDAY, 1st May. The Fable of Fables, one continual scream.

"NIGHTIE NIGHT"

SUNDAY, 2nd May. The Big Play.

"THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13"

TUESDAY, 3rd May. A smile that rolls into a thousand laughs.

"THE UNKISSED BRIDE"

WEDNESDAY, 4th May. The brilliant, sparkling and poignant Farce Comedy.

"BABY MINE"

The Box plans for the above Three Plays will open at 10.15 on Thursday morning. Their plans now open.

Telephone No. 527

Prices: ... \$4, \$3, & \$1.

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ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS. WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN FIFTEEN COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES. REPLIES AWAIT BOX No. 346 & 347.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 46 ELGIN STREET. From 1st June 1920. Apply to Dr. Asgen, Dental Surgeon, Post Office Building.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young lady (British Nationality) desires position as Steno-Typist; has had previous experience of office work. Reply Box No. 349 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

To facilitate the large increasing business, The International Savings Society of Shanghai have established a Head Office for South China on the Ground Floor of the SUN Building, Canton and request that for the future all matters pertaining to the above Company will be addressed to that office.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY.

L. C. WINTERS.

General Manager, South China.

NOTICE.

The undersigned beg to announce that the International Savings Society of Shanghai have opened a Head Office for South China in Canton, and from this date all business pertaining to the above Company will be addressed to that office. By mutual arrangement our Representation of the above Company ceases from this date.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

Canton, 26th April, 1920.

NOTICE.**ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BRANCH, KOWLOON.**

Pitman's Shorthand Evening Classes. A class for young men will commence on Monday 3rd May. For particulars apply by letter to the above address.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Wednesday, the 28th April, 1920

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 63 Wyndham Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising:—Teak hatstand, plush covered couch & armchairs, lady's teak & blackwood desks, teak card table, easy chairs, marble top console table with bevelled mirror, fancy electric lamps, electric ceiling fans, fancy mantel clocks & mirrors, porcelain figures, Japanese silk embroidered screens, engravings, white lace curtains, carpets etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner waggons, teak ice chest, teak bookcase, occasional tables, brass fenders, dinner service, glass & electroplated ware, teak overmantels with bevelled mirrors, electric etc. etc.

Double brass bedsteads, single & double teak wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, double toilet set, box couch, etc. etc.

Also

1 Cottage Piano by John Brinsmead & Sons

1 Enamelled bath.

Also

A Selection of Chinese Silver ware.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

8, 10 & 12, The Arcade, Hongkong.

NOTICE.**THE HONGKONG TUTORIAL & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE**

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Opposite the University.

Tel. No. 732. P.O. Box 593.

Principal

JOHN P. JONES, B.Sc., M.E. Min.

The Institute affords special Preparation (Class and Private, Day and Evening, Oral and Correspondence) for University Matriculation and Degree Examinations.

New Series of tests have been conducted in English, Mathematics, Trigonometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Latin, and French, for Hongkong University July Examinations.

Private tuition can also be had in these subjects.

Inspection on application.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 30th April, 1920

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sale Rooms, 6 Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Blackwood curio stands, tea-pots, tables & stools, leather covered couch & easy chairs, finely carved teak dining table, teak dinner waggons, teak ice chests, teak dining chairs, card table, writing desks, bookcases, engravings, rug, single & double brass mounds, iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, camphorwood & teak chests of drawers, occasional tables, etc. etc.

Also

1 Cottage Piano by John Brinsmead & Sons

1 Enamelled bath.

Also

A Selection of Chinese Silver ware.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

8, 10 & 12, The Arcade, Hongkong.

SHIPBUILDERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS.
BOILER MAKERS.
FORGE MASTERS.
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS.
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—
 LENGTH 787 FEET.
 LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET
 DEPTH ON CENTRE OF
 SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

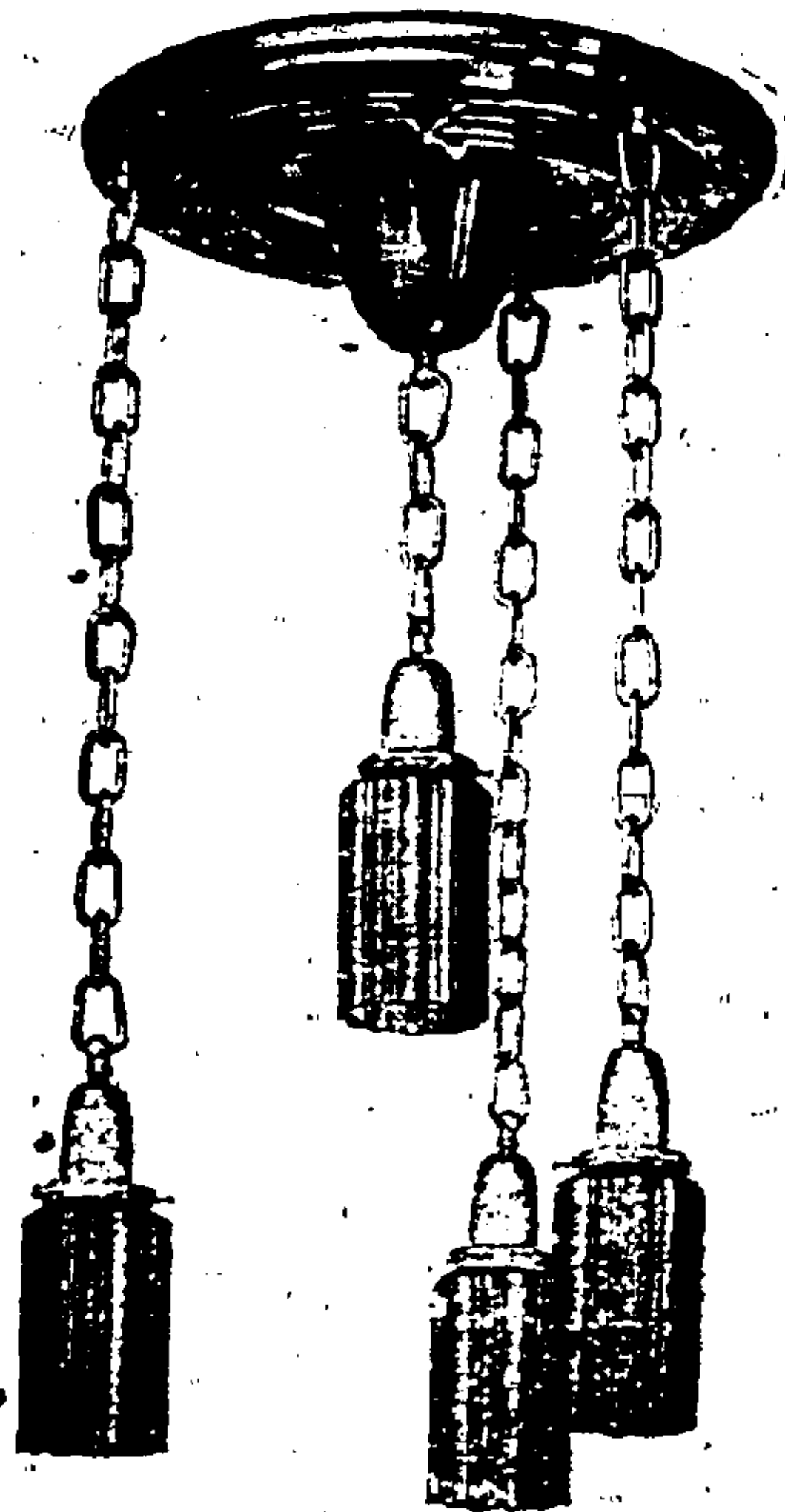
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 CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
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 ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF
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Just arrived.

Artistic
 Lighting
 fixtures
 to suit all
 tastes,
 pendants &
 Brackets.



Come early
 and have
 your pick
 and
 beautify
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 and how much they have cost you,
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 Mixture is just such a medicine. It is
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed
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 Mixture**
 WILL CURE YOU
 PERMANENTLY.

CONSIGNEES.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.****THE U. S. S. B.****S. S. "WEST HARTS"
 S. S. "WEST CADRON"**

The cargo of the above steamers
 having arrived from San Fran-
 cisco and ports by the S. S.
 "West Cadron" on April 25th,
 1920, consignees are hereby noti-
 fied that their cargo is being land-
 ed at their risk into the hazardous
 Godowns of the Hongkong and
 Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company, Limited, and stored at
 consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and dam-
 aged cargo is to be left in Go-
 down until Friday April 30th,
 1920, when they will be examined
 by Messrs Carmichael & Clarke
 at 2.30 p.m. April 1920.

Claims will not be accepted
 unless cargo is so examined by
 said Surveyors, prior to the above
 date.

All claims must be presented
 within a month of the steamer's
 arrival here, after which they will
 not be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after
 the goods have left the Godowns.

All goods remaining after May
 2nd, 1920, will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
 send in their bills of lading for
 countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.**

From SOERABAYA, via
 SAMARANG, SINGAPORE
 and SAIGON

THE Steamship**S. S. "CADARETTA"**

having arrived from the above
 mentioned ports, consignees of
 cargo are hereby notified that
 they must take immediate deli-
 very of same alongside, and all
 cargo impeding discharge will be
 landed at their risk and expense
 into the hazardous Godowns of
 the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
 and Godown Co., Ltd and stored
 at consignees' risk.

Consignees must produce an
 Import Permit before bill of lading
 can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
 aged goods are to be left in the go-
 down, where they will be exam-
 ined on April 30, 1920, at 2.30 p.m.
 by Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented
 within 10 days of the steamer's
 arrival here, after which they
 can not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted
 after the goods have left the
 Godowns, and all goods remaining
 undelivered after May 2nd, will
 be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
 send in their bills of lading for
 countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Operators, U.S. Shipping Board
 Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

The Steamship
 "WEST INSKIP"
 From SAN FRANCISCO via
 JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI
 & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
 having arrived from the above
 mentioned ports, with cargo ex
 S. S. "COLOMBIA" Voyage
 14-Out, Consignees of cargo
 are hereby informed that
 their cargo will be landed at their
 risk and expense into the Pacific
 Mail Steamship Company's
 Godowns at West Point, and
 stored at Consignees' risk and
 expense.

Consignees are hereby notified
 that cargo transferred from the
 S. S. "COLOMBIA" to the S. S.
 "WEST INSKIP" at Yokohama
 will be subject to General Average
 and before delivery of such
 cargo can be given they must
 sign General Average Bond,
 furnish completed valuation state-
 ments and pay a General Average
 contribution of 11% of the
 invoiced value of the goods.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
 notified that they must produce
 an Import Permit signed by the
 Superintendent of the Imports &
 Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
 of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
 aged goods are to be left in the
 Godowns, where cargo ex S. S.
 "COLOMBIA" will be examined
 by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on
 April 29th at 10 a.m. and cargo
 ex S. S. "WEST INSKIP" will be
 examined by the Company's re-
 presentative on April 30th at 10
 a.m.

All claims must be presented
 within a week of the steamer's
 arrival here, after which they
 cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after
 the goods have left the Godowns,
 and all goods remaining unde-
 livered after May 3rd, will
 be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
 send in their Bills of Lading for
 countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Hotel Mansions,
 Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****S. S. "KOREA MARU"**

From SAN FRANCISCO via
 HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
 & MANILA.

From SOUTH AMERICAN
 PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO,
 HONOLULU, & JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer
 having arrived Monday, 26th
 inst., 1920, Consignees of
 cargo are hereby notified to
 present their Bills of

Lading for countersignature, and
 take immediate delivery from
 alongside steamer or the Com-
 pany's Godown, where all cargo
 impeding immediate discharge
 will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on
 cargo remaining undelivered after
 Monday, 3rd May 1920.

All broken, chafed and damaged
 packages will be landed into the
 Company's Godowns, where same
 will be examined on Monday,
 3rd May, 1920 at 11 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized
 after goods have left the
 steamer or Godown, and none will
 be entertained if presented later
 than three weeks after arrival of
 steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
 send in their Bills of Lading for
 countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 As Operators, U.S. Shipping
 Board,
 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1920.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
 Manager,
 Hongkong, 26th April, 1920.

**AIR-FLOAT**

TALCUM POWDER.

THE TOILET ARISTOCRAT.

If your dealer cannot supply
 you with "AIR-FLOAT" send
 us his name and we will see
 your wants are immediately
 filled.

CONNELL BROS. CO.

SHANCHAI

HONCKONG

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

CONSIGNEES.**CONSIGNEES.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.****PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****S. S. "LAKE FIELDING"**

From CALCUTTA via
 RANGOON, PENANG, SINGA-
 PORE and SAIGON.

The above mentioned vessel
 having arrived from the above
 mentioned Ports, consignees of
 cargo are hereby informed that
 they must take immediate deli-
 very of same from alongside, and
 all cargo impeding discharge
 will be landed at their risk and
 expense into the Pacific Mail
 Steamship Company's Godowns
 at West Point, and stored at
 Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
 notified that they must produce
 an Import Permit signed by the
 Superintendent of the Imports
 and Exports, Hongkong, before
 Bills of Lading can be counter-
 signed.

All broken, chafed and dam-
 aged goods are to be left in the
 Godowns, where they will be
 examined on April 29th at 10 a.m.
 and April 30th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
 within a week of the steamer's
 arrival here, after which they
 cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted
 after the goods have left the
 Godowns and all goods remaining
 undelivered after April 30th,
 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
 will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
 send in their Bills of Lading for
 countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 As Operators, U.S. Shipping
 Board,
 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1920.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1920.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being
 landed at their risk into the
 hazardous and/or extra hazardous
 Godowns of the Hongkong and
 Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
 Ltd., whence and/or from the
 wharves delivery may be
 obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
 after the Goods have left the Go-
 down, and all Goods remaining
 undelivered after the 28th inst.
 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
 must be presented to the Under-
 signed on or before the 7th
 May, or they will not be
 recognised.

All broken, chafed and dam-
 aged Goods are to be left in the
 Godowns, where they will be
 examined on the 28th inst. at
 10 a.m.

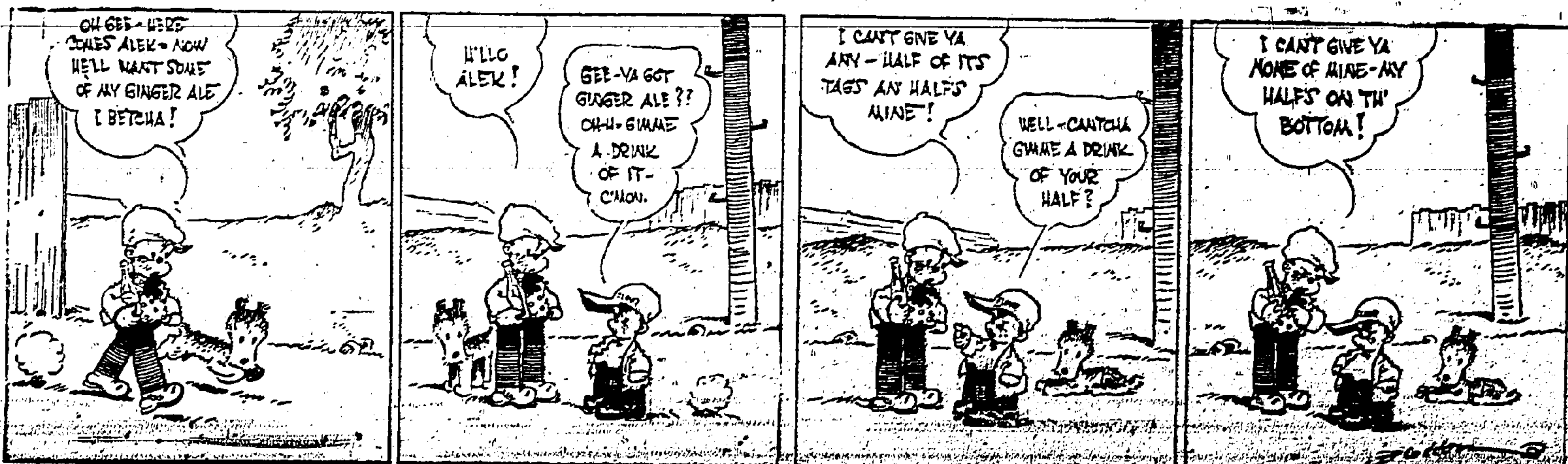
No Fire Insurance has been
 effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

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Aleks Is All Out of Luck!

BY BLOSSER



Watsons'

very Old liqueur

SCOTCH WHISKY

is a blend of the finest Whiskies
distilled in SCOTLAND.The same high standard of quality
still maintained.Per case of 1 dozen \$28
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1920.

AMERICA'S FUTURE ROLE.

In one of the telegrams dealing with the Allied Conference now sitting in Italy, Mr. Lloyd George is credited with an expression of deep regret that the United States is not represented at San Remo by a delegate invested with powers to take part in the deliberations. He said that the Conference needed someone able to explain the American viewpoint, as distinct from a representative who merely sat at the table and took notes, adding that the Conference was anxious to have the American view because it is detached from European prejudices. These words of the British Premier will be endorsed by many people in all parts of the world. There can be little use in sending the American Ambassador to the Conference with instructions that he is to take no part whatever in the deliberations. In such a capacity his position is an extremely incongruous one, to express it very mildly.

This matter of American representation at the Conference involves larger issues than this specific one, and we cannot help feeling a measure of surprise that the fact is not realised in official circles in the United States. The real point is whether American does or does not intend to abandon her traditional policy of insularity so far as world politics are concerned. During the war period, the United States made a definite break with the past. The very fact of her going to war against Germany is proof of that statement, and the subsequent despatch of troops to European soil settled the point once and for all. Since those days, however, we have had the Treaty of Versailles and the refusal of the Senate to ratify the Versailles pact. That decision was based on a determination on the part of certain Senators to make it clear that the powers of the President are limited in scope and that the rights of Treaty-making are not vested in him. However, that action has not disposed of the larger question as to whether the United States intends keeping aloof from European politics or whether it is America's desire to take a hand in the great outside problems which await adjustment. To the foreign observer it does appear that there is too much temporising on this question. The time has come when America has to decide her future role amongst the other nations of the world. She cannot indefinitely go on in a halting, indecisive manner, content to send to world conferences silent delegates whose activities are restricted to the taking of notes. She must make up her mind one way or the other, and as the problems now being dealt with are pressing and urgent, the moment for decision has come.

If we say that the United States is disappointing the whole world by the present non-committal attitude it takes up, we merely state a fact. Americans should appreciate the tribute which that circumstance implies. We believe that America has now a greater opportunity of serving humanity than has ever been presented to her before. The world, tired of the old diplomacy and all that it means, would welcome inspiration from American idealism and help from American practicality. But both the one and the other are denied at present. Conditions have undergone vast changes since the United States swore adherence to the Monroe Doctrine. America can no longer live to herself. It is not too much, indeed, to say that she has a duty to humanity at this critical time in the world's development. That duty is to take a hand in world affairs and to lend her aid to the distressed and war-worn countries of the world. Having done her "bit" right well in the war, she cannot again creep back into her shell and take no heed of what is happening outside. The whole world hopes that she will hear the call and answer it.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

LOCAL POLICE REFORMS.

It had been known for some time past that quite a number of reforms were being made in the Police Force of Hongkong, but it was left until Friday for His Excellency the Governor to make the first public announcement—an announcement that cannot fail to have given great satisfaction to all. On the question of pay, the police are in a similar position to other civil servants in the Colony insofar as they are awaiting news from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, but it was encouraging to hear that His Excellency was favourably inclined towards the matter. But the most satisfying news of all is that no longer shall we be having European constables in the Force. It has been rightly felt for a very long time that some better acknowledgment should be made of such men's position; that some rank should be bestowed which more closely corresponded to their duties than the title of P.C. It is now proposed that every European shall wear three stripes and will begin with the rank of Lance-Sergeant, a procedure that will find a very hearty reception, not only among the police but outsiders as well. The relaxation of the rules regarding marriage, making it possible for all men who intend to stay with the Force to marry, is another concession that will go a long way towards making our Force a more popular branch of local administration. Besides these reforms another distinct improvement that is being effected is in connection with the Chinese section of the Force. The days of the straw cone-shaped hat and canvas stockings are to pass and in their place we shall see a uniform similar in every way to that now worn by other constables. The change was first started with the Chinese sergeants and now other members of the Chinese force are to be clothed in similar manner. And behind all these improvements one can trace the influence of our C.S.P., the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, whose keen regard for all that appertains to the welfare and elevation of the force is now notorious. In very many ways he has set the Department in order and we know for a fact that he enjoys a very enviable popularity among all ranks. And long may such a state of things continue.

STILL PEGGING AWAY.

During the past few days we had begun to feel a little anxious as to what actual steps our local War Memorial Committee were taking towards getting completed the idea that Hongkong should have its own expression of gratitude. So it was that on Monday morning one of our representatives was deputed to have a chat with the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. And, as our readers saw last evening, an appeal is shortly going to be made to the public for subscriptions towards the cost (computed at \$300,000). We were also told that a private canvass will be made, and although the day has grown rather late for a subscription on behalf of such an object, we trust that it will meet with a large measure of support. The war has been over for quite a long time now and the force of an appeal of this nature has become considerably lessened by the effluxion of time. But what we are more interested about is whether local architects and others have been asked to submit designs. Surely such a thing should be done soon if the matter is to be made one of competition. Could not some public request be made by the Committee for designs? It seems as if the cart had been put before the horse. Must the memorial of necessity cost \$300,000 and would it not have been better to have appealed for the sum that the accepted design will cost to execute? First ascertain your cost and then appeal for it seems to us to be a better way than to appeal for a definite sum, whether it will be needed or not. There has been a good deal of criticism levelled at the idea that the memorial should cost so much and we are rather inclined to agree with it. The site is all right, but would not some very simple and relatively inexpensive design suffice? In any case we should like to know if there is going to be a public competition. Not only architects, but local artists and designers ought to have a chance given them of providing Hongkong with a locally designed memorial. We have pointed this out before, but we venture to draw attention to the point again, in the hope that something will be done.

DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN CAN READ WITH PROFIT THAT WHICH HE CANNOT LEARN TO READ WITH PLEASURE.

From enquiries made at the offices of the C.P.O.S. to-day, we learn that the new Empress of Canada is not expected to be in Hongkong before the beginning of next year.

The Hongkong congregations of the Chang Wah Shing Kung Wui are giving a farewell concert to the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Saturday, May 1st, at 2.30 p.m.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of the Tung Wa Hospital, has succeeded in raising \$11,000 for the famine relief fund at Weihaiwei. This money has been remitted to Sir James Stewart Lockhart.

The Italian aviators, Lieutenants Masiero and Ferranti, with their mechanics, if weather permits, were to leave Canton with their machines this morning, starting from Fong Tsuen, for Shanghai, by way of Foochow, to complete their Rome-Tokyo flight.

During last week there were notified four cases of small-pox (three fatal), five of cerebro-spinal fever (two fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria. All were Chinese. There was also one non-fatal European case of typhoid or paratyphoid, which is awaiting a further test.

We are informed that Mr. A. R. Lowe, who was a candidate at the 1918 elections, standing as an Independent, and who only failed by a very narrow majority, will again, as representative of the Justices of the Peace, try to win the seat on the Legislative Council to be vacated shortly by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who is going on leave.

We endeavoured yesterday to secure from General Rozanoff, the Russian refugee, a statement in regard to the events which made him leave Vladivostok so hurriedly. But beyond a few remarks concerning the weather and his enjoyable trip, which were of interest only to himself, the General did not venture on any statement.

With the departure of the Blue Funnel liner Mentor this morning there left the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, our popular Chief of Police and Mrs. Wolfe, on a well-earned holiday which they will spend at Home. A number of Mr. Wolfe's colleagues of the Police Force and other friends were at Blakes Pier this morning to see him off, and many were the expressions of good wishes for a good voyage and pleasant holiday.

The late Mr. Robert de Carvalho, whose funeral took place yesterday, is the brother of Dr. de Carvalho, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. de Carvalho. When he first came out East after completing his education in England, he was one of the finest all-round athletes in the Colony, holding the amateur championship for the Colony for high hurdles. He also played in inter-port matches at water polo. He was as well a good cricketer. In America he was taken seriously ill, and coming to Hongkong, was obliged to go to Macau for a change. However, he never recovered and passed away peacefully on Sunday at Macau. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

In an obstruction summons brought against the Wing On Company at the Police Court, before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley appeared for the defence, with Mr. Leo Longinotto, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, for the prosecution. The case was short-lived because formal notice had not been served on the defendants, who thus had a very logical point to fall back on. Mr. Longinotto said he understood an objection was about to be raised on that score, but submitted that such notice was not reasonably required by the defendants. "Be that as it may, the Ordinance in black and white showed that such procedure was necessary." Mr. Smith pointed this out to the prosecution, whereupon the case collapsed, and nothing could be done with the summons but to dismiss it.

NO C.P.O.S. HOTEL.

LOCAL RUMOURS DENIED.

Rumours that the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services are contemplating erection of a hotel in the Colony for their large number of tourists and passengers were denied this morning by the General Agent, Mr. J. H. Wallace.

Interviewed by a representative of this paper, Mr. Wallace said: "The rumours that have been circulating for several months past in the Colony that the C.P.O.S. are going to build a hotel in Hongkong are, to my knowledge, not true. I have not heard of one going to be built and I do not think there is any foundation for the gossip."

Asked whether the Company were going to embark in Singapore on such a venture, Mr. Wallace said that there again the rumours were wrongly advised. There was no idea on the part of the Company to build any hotel in the East.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM."

Widespread curiosity as to what happens "Up in Mabel's Room" accounted for the overflowing audience which assembled at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Denniston Players opened their season here. There was not a vacant seat in the whole house, and it is not overstating the truth to say that from start to finish the theatre echoed and re-echoed with laughter which was unrestrained and irrepressible. For an opening piece the Company could not have made a better choice, and if the remainder of its repertoire is as good, then Mr. Reynolds Denniston's clever combination will have a tremendously successful time here.

The play centres around a pink chemist that Garry Ainsworth, a young bridegroom, was foolish enough to present to Mabel Essington, a pretty widow, two years before his marriage. He finds himself a guest at a house party at which the widow, now the fiancée of one of his friends, is also a guest. His bride is intensely jealous and he fears the young widow is going to show the chemist to her. As it has his name embroidered on it, he foresees serious complications. His frantic efforts to recover the "evidence" give rise to many funny situations and much lively dialogue.

It is, of course, sheer farce from start to finish, but to use an Americanism, it is farce with a pep. In it there is endless scope for clever repartee and humorous epigrams, whilst the situations are bit off in that terse and snappy manner which is characteristic of modern American plays. There is plenty of "spice" about it too, with a free smattering of double-meaning phrases, added to which there are many morals served up for unduly jealous wives and indiscreet young men.

Miss Warda Howard had the part of Mabel. It was her first appearance in Hongkong, and she made a big hit. She is an extremely talented and vivacious actress and should be a great favourite during the Company's stay. As Garry Ainsworth, Mr. Vaughan Morgan was very funny. A poor, harmless little fellow, he was always getting into "scrapes" and he hit off the part to a nicety. The somewhat difficult role of his peevish, jealous wife was entrusted to Miss Florence Chapman, no stranger to Hongkong, who handled it with distinct cleverness. The other members of the cast, especially Miss Pressy Preston and Mr. W. D. Howard, ably helped to keep the fun going, whilst in the minor character of Corliss (Ainsworth's man servant) Mr. Reginald Wykeham was particularly good; we look forward to seeing him in a bigger part.

To-night the after-the-war comedy, "Civilian Clothes," is the attraction.

Mr. H. E. Maslin, the manager of Messrs. Gutz Bros. of the Orient Limited, leaves by the Empress of Russia on the 6th proximo for the United States, on long holiday.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

It is a strange coincidence that since the apology that Mr. Pollock published in the local papers in reply to my article drawing the attention of the public to the credit that the Constitutional Reform Association took to itself for the action of the Government in granting loans for building purposes, that I should have come across the following in the works of Sir Frederick Pollock, the distinguished English Judge of the fifteenth century, and I think the Hon. Mr. Pollock may have exclaimed in somewhat similar words—"I was very anxious as to my place in the list, and, at the same time, rather confident. Perhaps my confidence bordered on presumption, if so it was deservedly punished. As soon as I caught sight of the list hanging in the Senate House, I raised my eyes to the topmost name. That name was not mine. I confess that I felt the disappointment." How very applicable this is in Mr. Pollock's case with regard to the claim that the Constitutional Reform Association was instrumental in getting the local Government to grant those desirous of building loans on fair interest!

I think that Mr. Pollock was well advised to express regret for forgetting to remark, in reply to Mr. Leo d'Almeida's observation, that the credit for getting the Government to grant loans was not the Association's. We were all pleased with Mr. Pollock after he published his disclaimer. Every one in the Colony has the greatest regard for Mr. Pollock, and his honesty of purpose is recognised on all hands. His achievements for the welfare of this Colony have been brilliant. My only regret is that he should have come to be associated with such a doubtfully useful scheme as is agitated for by the Constitutional Reform Association. It is a pity that he did not recognise how much more brilliant he could have been had he overcome his infatuation for an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council. If he were able to restrain his ambition and direct his activities always into the right channel, he would have won for himself a dazzling halo. However, he is a long way in front of most of our unofficials in civic spirit. He will be leaving Home on holiday, and I take this opportunity of wishing him farewell and bon voyage.

Is it not a terminological inexactitude to call an Association that aims at drawing the attention of the Government to certain domestic grievances and to effect certain improvements "The Constitutional Reform Association"? Here is a good pretext for the Hon. Mr. Holyoak and the Hon. Mr. Pollock to wind up this Association. The Association no longer aims at reform of the local constitution by securing an unofficial majority. It is now a society for the promotion of certain projects for the common weal. The past history of the C.R.A. is one that cannot send the members into ecstasy. As Pope wrote: "For form of government let fools contest."

What'er is best administered is best.

It has been a blot on the Police Administration that European constables could not marry until they became the twelfth senior sergeant. This rung of the ladder could be reached by a European constable in six or seven years. It is, therefore, a matter of the greatest satisfaction that His Excellency the Governor has recognised the injustice of this regulation, and has accordingly amended it. The regulation is the result of a cheese-paring policy, whether of Sir Henry May or his predecessors I do not know. A married sergeant or inspector gets from the Government free lodgings and certain allowances. Only a selected few are privileged to enjoy these benefits. I must congratulate His Excellency on the reforms he has just introduced. This is an indication that he has been studying quietly the drawbacks of our little Island. The changing of the title of the European constable will be approved by everyone. It is sufficient proof that His Excellency is observant. There is a big scope for him in the Colony for making reforms in the various departments of public service.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lunatscharski, the Bolshevik Minister of Education, had lately an excellent opportunity of joining the laugh against himself, and took it. According to a Russian paper published in Berlin, he was lately present at a lecture by a well-known priest on "Christian Doctrine," and wishing to embarrass the lecturer asked him: "Is your argument that all authority is ordained of God?" The priest replied "Yes," and added, after a pause, "even our present Government is of God . . . it has been sent us by God . . . for our sinner." The audience burst into a storm of applause, in which, says the chronicler, Lunatscharski joined.

If it is true that a recent preacher in St. Paul's used the expression "kick up a deuce of a fuss," it must be the first time in which the word "deuce" has been used within the precincts in its theological sense. The devil has many pseudonyms fit for the pulpit—Satan, Lucifer, the Evil One, the Old Serpent, Belial, Reelzebub, the Prince of Darkness, and so on; but the world seems always to have felt the need of some more familiar, and indeed friendly, term for one so busy in human affairs. Hence such compromises as Old Nick (a phrase so companionable that it moved Burns to the length of commiseration, deuce and the dickens—These last must be spelled without capitals, and to that extent may be accounted orthodox).

Sir Auckland Geddes, who is evidently expected to do a great deal of entertaining when he is in the States, is a notable athlete, but it may be doubted whether his physical endurance will be equal to the hand-shaking which will be involved unless he reforms his methods. It is most interesting if rather exhausting to watch him receive a number of guests as he did recently at Olympia, for he has an athletic style all his own. As each guest comes in sight Sir Auckland advances one foot, plants it firmly, and balances himself as if for a trial of strength. Then his long arm shoots out to full length, he smiles the guest straight in the eye like a boxer, seizes his hand, and draws him determinedly around in a semi-circle to greet the hostess. He will need to develop a less expensive muscular action for the social tasks before him in America.

The Academie des Beaux-Arts, which has elected Sir Edward Elgar a Correspondent, is one of the five Academies—of which the Academie Francaise of the 40 "Immortals" is the first in age and precedence—which comprise the French Institute. While the Academie Francaise is reserved exclusively for the Immortals, the other Academies, in addition to the titular Academicians, have a certain number of Free Members, Foreign Associates, and Correspondents, and many eminent Englishmen have at times been elected into one of these three "extraordinary" grades. Last year English architecture was honoured by the election of Mr. J. W. Simpson as Correspondent of the Academie des Beaux-Arts, while Lord Bryce and Mr. Balfour have for many years been Correspondents of the Academie des Sciences, Morales et Politiques. Sir Edward Elgar is the first English musician to be thus honoured.

The Hon. J. W. Fortescue, who has been librarian at Windsor Castle for the last fifteen years, has been telling a Hampstead audience something about the philosophy of his post. Most people will probably be surprised to hear what he considers the first requirement of such a collection of books as that for which he is responsible, Windsor Castle, he reminds us, is a country house—the first country house in the country. Therefore its library must be a country gentleman's library. Go to any old-fashioned country house, and you will find the library formed on a basis of the Greek and Latin classics. Mr. Fortescue has accordingly given the classics the first place at Windsor. Next come the leading Italian, English, and French writers, and, as nearly every learned work during the nineteenth century was written by a German, "good German classics. Then, in further fulfilment of the country house ideal, there come books on agriculture, forestry, cattle, animals, and so on."

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1)

TRYING TO COMMUNICATE WITH MARS.

WAVE LENGTH OF 300,000 METRES.

London, April 24.
The Times correspondent at New York says that scientists have endeavoured to catch a message from Mars, through the wireless at Omaha.

Last night was chosen because Mars was then closer to the earth than she will be for several years. Doctor Millner, dramatically describing the experiences, states that with the first wavelengths of 15,000 and 18,000 metres they heard everything going on in the world. Then they hitched up the wave length to 300,000 metres, beyond anything taking place on the earth, but there was a deadly silence.

NEW YORK WANTS BEER.

RITIOUS DEBATES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

London, April 26.
The Times correspondent at New York says that the New York Legislature has adopted, after riotous debates, Bills legalising the sale in hotels, restaurants and clubs, of beer containing three-and-a-half per cent. of alcohol. The application of the measure is contingent upon the decision of the Federal Supreme Court with reference to the constitutionality of prohibition and the enforcement of the Bill which deprives States of the right to determine what amount of alcoholic content constitutes an intoxicant.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

Bombay, April 24.
Indian imports during March were valued at 24 crores of rupees, an increase of nine crores compared with March last year. Exports totalled 32 crores, an increase of nine crores. The year's figures in crores of rupees were: Imports, 298; an increase of 39 over 1918-19. Exports, 327, an increase of 73. Both totals are records.

GERMAN BATTLESHIPS SURRENDER.

London, April 24.
Replacing the Scapa Flow sinkings, two more modern German battleships, the Posen and the Oltenburg, have arrived at the Firth of Forth.

OBITUARY.

London, April 25.
The death is announced of the Rev. Stephen Edward Gladstone, second son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

THE DOLSHIEV ARREST.

Constantinople, April 24.
General Keyes, of the British Army who has been conferring with General Wrangel at Sebastopol, has left Crimea for London. It is reported that General Keyes is going to Moscow in order to discuss the Armistice.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Antwerp, April 24.
The Olympic Games have opened with an ice hockey match, in which Sweden beat Belgium by 8 goals to 0.

M. CAILLAUX RELEASED.

Paris, April 25.
M. Caillaux was released this afternoon. There were no incidents.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

JAPANESE EMPEROR ILL.

Shanghai, April 26.
A report from Tokyo states that the Mikado is seriously ill and the Crown Prince has been ordered to act as Regent.

TO SUPPRESS STUDENT UNIONS.

Shanghai, April 26.
The State Department has issued a circular telegram ordering the Student Unions to be dissolved, and all the movements that are against the law to be suppressed.

JAPANESE TROOP MOVEMENTS.

Peking, April 26.
On receiving a report from the Diplomatic Body that the 9th Division of the Japanese Army is marching from Korea to Vladivostok the Government has ordered the authorities along the eastern boundaries to strengthen the territorial forces but to avoid conflicts.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SHANGHAI STRIKE.

Shanghai, April 26.
Nantao has joined Chapei in the shopkeepers strike. The Settlements have not yet been affected.

ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT.

Shanghai, April 26.
The Italian aviators are expected in Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon. Big welcome preparation are afoot, including a banquet at the Astor House on Thursday night. The aviators are remaining here until May 5th.

SINGAPORE IMPROVEMENTS.

Singapore, April 26.
On Saturday His Excellency the Governor tipped the first load of granite into the Johore Straits at Johore for the causeway to be constructed between Singapore and the mainland. An official luncheon given by the Sultan of Johore followed at the officers' mess.

HONGKONG'S NEW COMMODORE.

EXPECTED NEXT MONTH.

We learn that Commodore Bowden Smith, our new Commodore, left England on Saturday last, the 24th instant, and is expected in Hongkong on May 31st.

Commodore and Mrs. Bowden Smith are travelling by the P. and O. liner Kamala.

Commodore Gurner will leave for Home after the Commodore-designate arrives. It is not known to what position Commodore Gurner will be posted.

HIGH COST OF PEACE.

£2,000,000 MENTIONED FOR PARIS CONFERENCE.

The House of Commons recently considered Supplementary Estimates, and started by a discussion on the purchase of a tapestry for Hampton Court of the period of Cardinal Wolsey, on the vote of £3,250 for Royal palaces.

Mr. Hogge said he understood the sum was required for the purchase of a piece of tapestry at Hampton Court.

Mr. Ormsby Gore observed that this was of seven pieces of very remarkable Flemish tapestry. We already possessed six of them, and this one completed the set. Sir A. Mond had borne a share himself in restoring to Hampton Court this piece of one of the most unique sets of tapestry in the world.

Mr. Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, said it was brought to his knowledge that this piece of a set of tapestry worked in the time of Cardinal Wolsey was to be disposed of. He approached the National Art Collection Fund and the Treasury, and it was arranged that if half the money could be found by private subscription the Treasury would provide the other half. The total cost was £6,500. The other half was collected by the National Art Collection Fund, to which he contributed.

Several hon. members, while appreciating Sir A. Mond's munificence, urged that this was no time to spend money on works of art. The vote was agreed to.

A Supplementary Estimate of £230,000 for Diplomatic and Consular buildings and the maintenance of certain cemeteries abroad, included a sum of £220,000 in respect of the Peace Conference at Paris.

Capt. Stanley Wilson said it had become proverbial—the reckless extravagance of the Government in the way they ran the Peace Conference. We had maintained a huge staff in Paris located in various hotels. He asked if we still retained any of the hotels we had taken over, and whether we still retained staffs in Paris.

Mr. Hogge said the Government had squandered £250,000, and they did not even bring back peace.

Sir F. Banbury asked if the sum included the cost of champagne and balls and dances.

Sir A. Mond replied that in connection with the Paris Peace Conference it was the duty of his Department to find accommodation for a staff of approximately 600, together with the members of the British Dominion and Indian delegations. He took five hotels and three other premises. Two large hotels had to be fitted up as offices. It was advisable that our hotels and offices should be run by British labour, so as to avoid the leakage of information and the possible surreptitious loss of documents. That meant providing premises for the staff. It was also deemed most important to have our own printing machinery and printing offices. We did the whole thing well.

Colonel Wedgwood: Who is responsible for the champagne?

Sir A. Mond: The Food Department. (Laughter.) Sir Alfred added that the whole of the hotels had now been evacuated.

Col. Wedgwood said that the expenditure in connection with the Peace Conference was something like £2,000,000. Advantage was taken of the work going on in Paris for a great number of people to take trips at the Government expense.

An amendment to reduce the vote was defeated by 222 votes to 64.

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threatened with fever. I gave him Baby's Own Tablets at night and in the morning he was better. I shall always use Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones, and I find they take them without trouble."

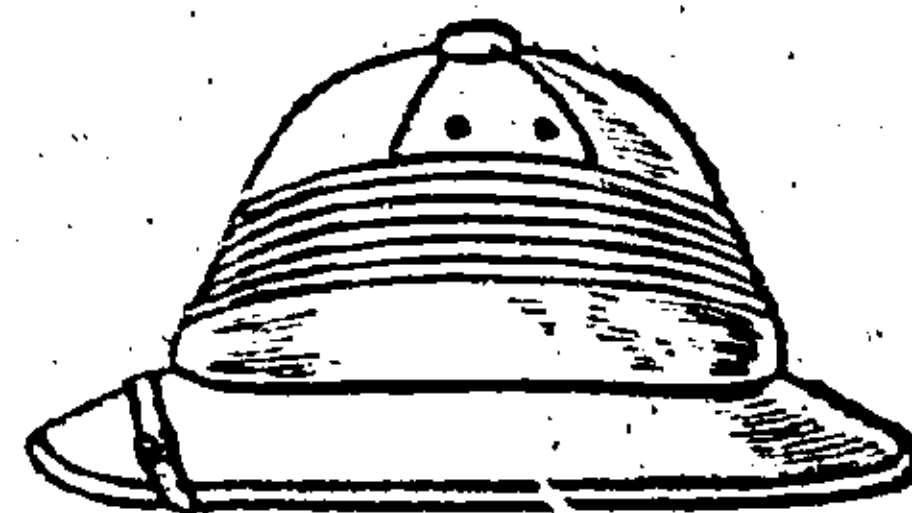
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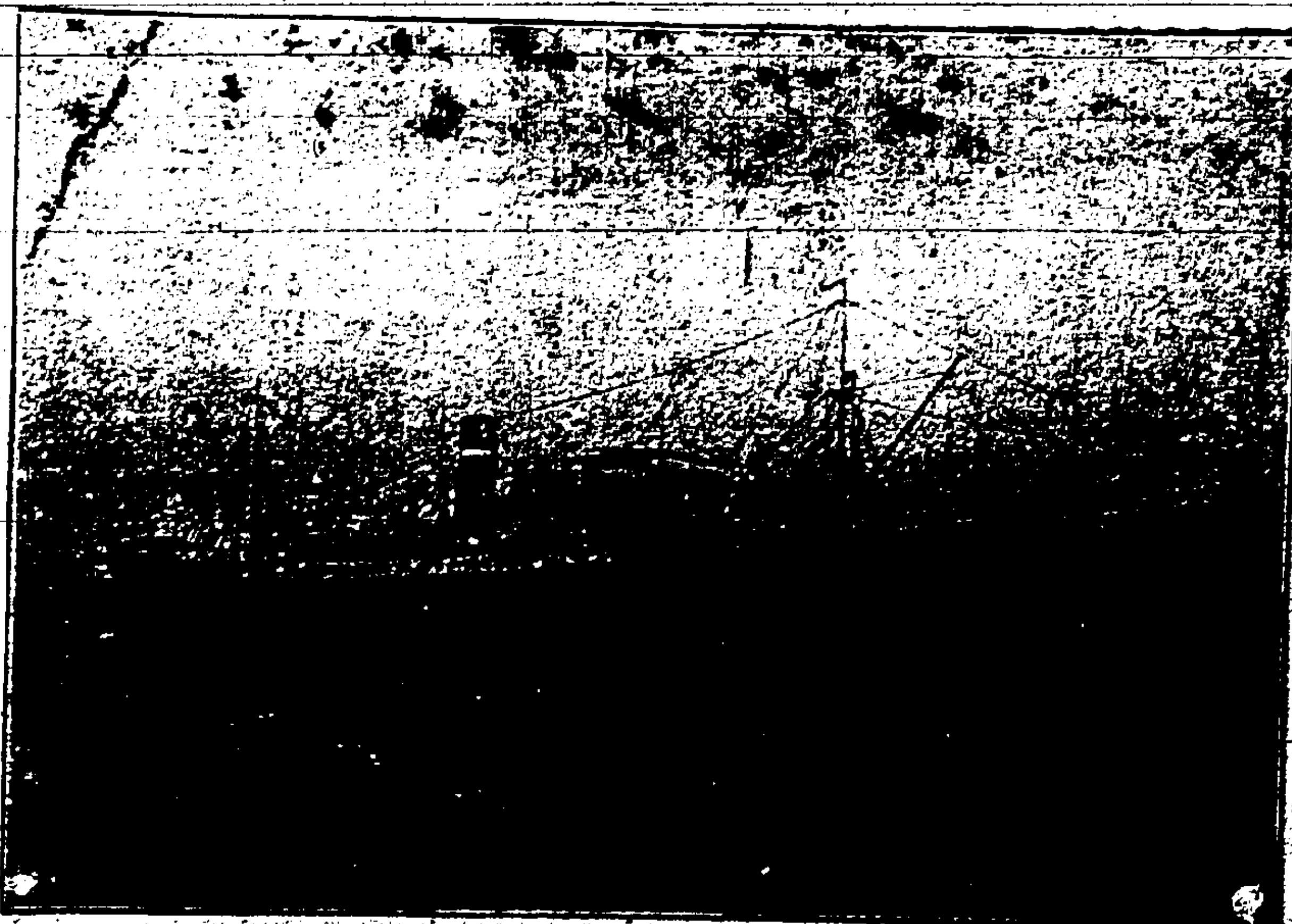
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MAY 10TH.

Via PANAMA.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478 AGENTS. 5th floor Hotel Mansions.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

HONGKONG

(To)

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing for Los Angeles	About
S.S. VINITA	May 15	S.S. VINITA	May 17
S.S. WEST NIVARIA	June 15	S.S. WEST NIVARIA	June 17
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 15	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 17

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

HEAD OFFICES: HONGKONG OFFICE:

LOS ANGELES, CALF. Prince's Building, Chater Road,

BRANCH OFFICE: Telephone No. 1962.

KOBE, SHANGHAI, CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

MANILA, SINGAPORE. General Agent for South China.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND,
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
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NORE	6,700	8th May	M'las, L'lon & Antwerp.
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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

GREGORY A.	4,600	27th Apr.	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,300	2nd May	Sandakan, Thursday 1st.
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EASTERN	4,000	19th May	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

NOVARA	7,000	28 Apr. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
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DUNERA		1 May, 11 a.m.	Shanghai.
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger Messing not more than 100 ft. N.E. 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Freight, etc. apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SEATTLE MARU Sunday, 2nd May, at 11 a.m.
TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila) Wed. 5th May, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sat. 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 30th Apr. at noon.
MISHIMA MARU Friday, 14th May, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOYOKA MARU Thursday, 27th May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLE via Suez, Port Said & Port of Spain.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Genoa) Monday, 3rd May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville, & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 30th Apr. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAYAMA via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TSUYAMA MARU Wednesday, 5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KIMI MARU (Omitting Colombo) Wednesday, 24th April.

TENSHO MARU Monday, 10th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YAMAWATA MARU Sunday, 2nd May.

TATSUNO MARU Tuesday, 11th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANIGO MARU Saturday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU Tuesday, 27th April, at 11 a.m.

TENSHO MARU Friday, 30th April.

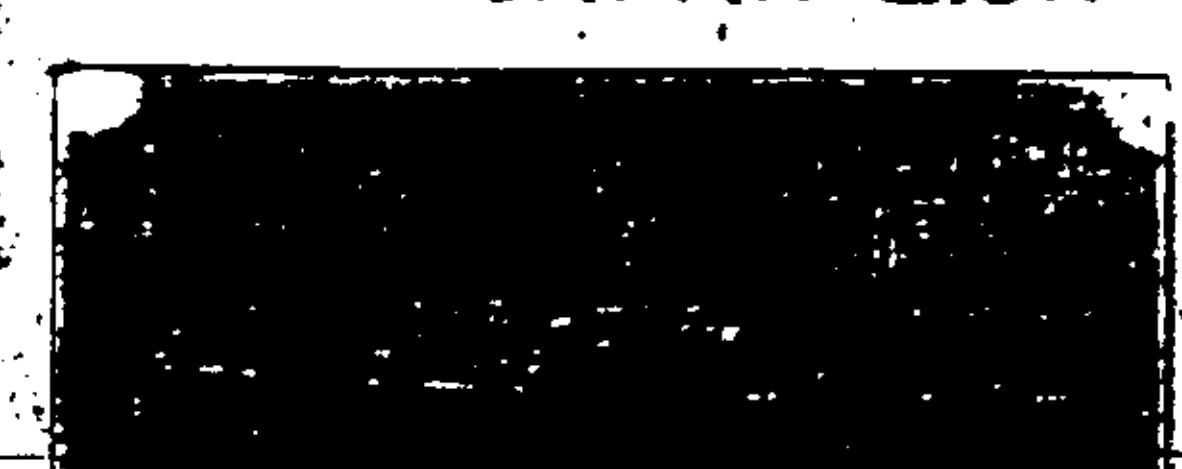
YETOROFU MARU Saturday, 4th May.

TOTOMI MARU Sunday, 4th May.

For further information apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 193 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN



JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at Hongkong	Will leave for
Bongalis	Japan	in port	28th Apr. Java
Tjibana	Java	in port	3rd May Java
Tjibini	Makassar	in port	3rd May Java
Tjibong	Java	28th Apr.	3rd May Amoy, Shanghai
Tjibohat	Java	4th May	5th May Japan
Tjibohat	Japan	16th May	19th May Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Java-China-Japan Lijn

Telephone No. 1574.

York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HAYANA MARU" Tuesday, 4th May.

"HAYRE MARU" Tuesday, 8th June.

"ENOA & BOMBAY"—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

"SIAM MARU" Tuesday, 11th May.

"LIZON MARU" Saturday, 15th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo, to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MITSUKI MARU" Monday, 7th June.

SAIGON, BANUK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEI MARU" Sunday, 2nd May.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"AFRICA MARU" (Call Shanghai) Saturday, 22nd May.

"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 5th June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 25th April.

"KAIYO MARU" Sunday, 2nd May.

AKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" Thursday, 6th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrived Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong
TAIYUAN	19th May	24th May

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo loaded through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON & ROTTERDAM "KAZEMBE" 20th May.

For particulars of sailing dates are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK L'NE, LTD.

Agents to REISS & Co., London.

General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailing to NEW YORK.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

"BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing on or about Middle May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO.

ADEN & PORT SAID.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 27th April.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "AFRICA"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIEN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to South African ports, with transshipment at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd., and Apar Line.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thurs. 29th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Loonsang	Fri. 30th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sat. 1st May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Sat. 1st May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat. 1st May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Loonsang	Sun. 2nd May at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Ho Chi Minh	Taksang	Tues. 4th May at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yalsang	Wed. 5th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Thurs. 6th May at noon.
KOBE	Lalsang	Mon. 10th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has a fleet of modern steamships, and is the only line to call at Calcutta, Port Blair, and other ports in the Bay of Bengal, and to connect with the Indian Railways at Calcutta.

SHANGHAI LINE.—This line has a fleet of modern steamships, and is the only line to call at Shanghai, Hongkong, and other ports in the South China Sea, and to connect with the Chinese Railways at Shanghai.

HAIPHONG LINE.—This line has a fleet of modern steamships, and is the only line to call at Haiphong, Hongkong, and other ports in the South China Sea, and to connect with the Chinese Railways at Haiphong.

BORNEO LINE.—This line has a fleet of modern steamships, and is the only line to call at Borneo, Hongkong, and other ports in the South China Sea, and to connect with the Chinese Railways at Borneo.

TIENSIN LINE.—This line has a fleet of modern steamships, and is the only line to call at Tiensin, Hongkong, and other ports in the South China Sea, and to connect with the Chinese Railways at Tiensin.

CALCUTTA LINE.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM and MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 315.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Liangchow	29th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	29th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Hunan	29th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI & NCHWANG	Tientsin	29th Apr. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	1st May at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	1st May at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	2nd May at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	4th May at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	4th May at 4 p.m.
AMOI, SHAI & PUKOW	Ichang	4th May at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and (once weekly) taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the South China Sea, and to connect with the Chinese Railways at Shanghai.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from L'oe & S'low. For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong April, 27, 1930.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Halpang	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 27th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Halching	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 30th Apr. at 2 p.m.
Halpang	Ed. Walker	TUES. 4th May at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (in Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & The British S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via Suez	13th May
"CITY OF COLOMBO"	via Panama	25th May
"BURYMACUS"	via Suez	27th May
"HOWICK HALL"	via Panama	10th June
"TSLAMACHUS"	via Panama	

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK L'NE LTD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 9th April, and is expected here on the 19th May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TSUSHIMA M. (Liverpool Line) left London for this port via Suez, on the 10th April, and is expected here on the 22nd May.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTOMI M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 13th April, and is expected here on the 3rd May.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. M. S. DOLLAR (Vancouver Run) left Vancouver, on March 37th, and is due in Hongkong May 2nd.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOM. No. 2 (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 15th April, and is expected here on the 5th May.

The Robert Dollar Company's U.S.B. s.s. WEST CADRON (San Francisco Run) left that port on March 13th, and is due in Hongkong April 23rd.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TAMBA M. (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 20th April, and is expected here on the 29th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 21st April, and is expected here on the 25th April.

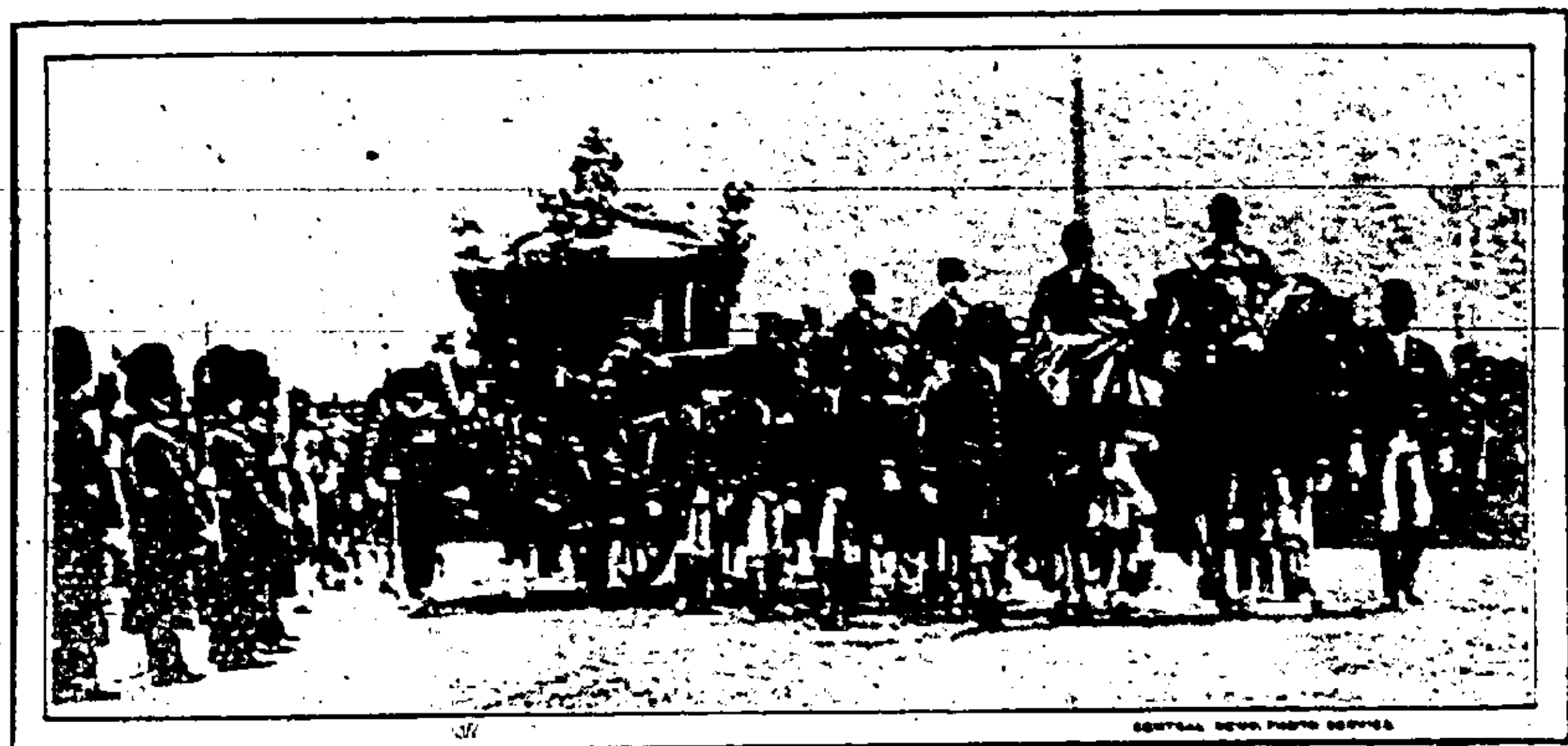
The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYOHASHI M. (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 21st April, and is expected here on the 30th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KIMI MARU (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 22nd April, and is expected here on the 27th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TENSIO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port on the 22nd April, and is expected here on the 29th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YETOROFU M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port on the 23rd April, and is expected here on the 30th April.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



RE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The King and Queen are here seen on their way in State to Parliament.



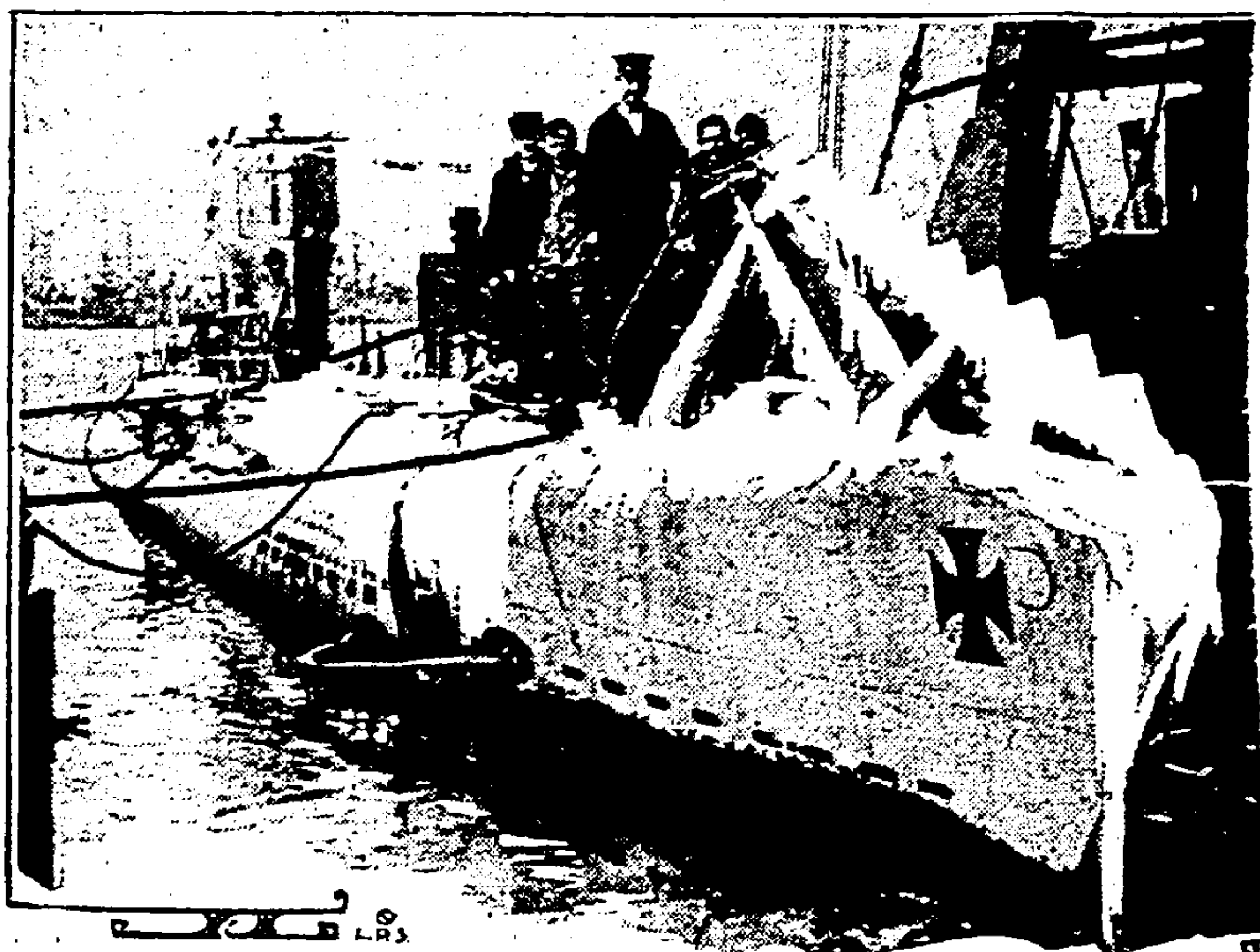
PRINCESS "PAT'S" SON.

This picture was taken after the christening of the baby son of Captain Ramsay and Lady Ramsay, ("Princess Pat") recently at Chapel Royal, St. James Palace, London. Canon Edgar Shepherd, sub-dean, officiated.



SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

Latest portrait of the new British Ambassador to America, who has just arrived at his post.



A CAPTURED U-BOAT.

A German submarine (U-143) as she recently arrived in charge of American naval men at Philadelphia, covered with ice and snow. She was captured during the war.



PRINCE FAROUK.

Heir Apparent to the Turkish Thone, who recently married one of the Sultan's daughters.



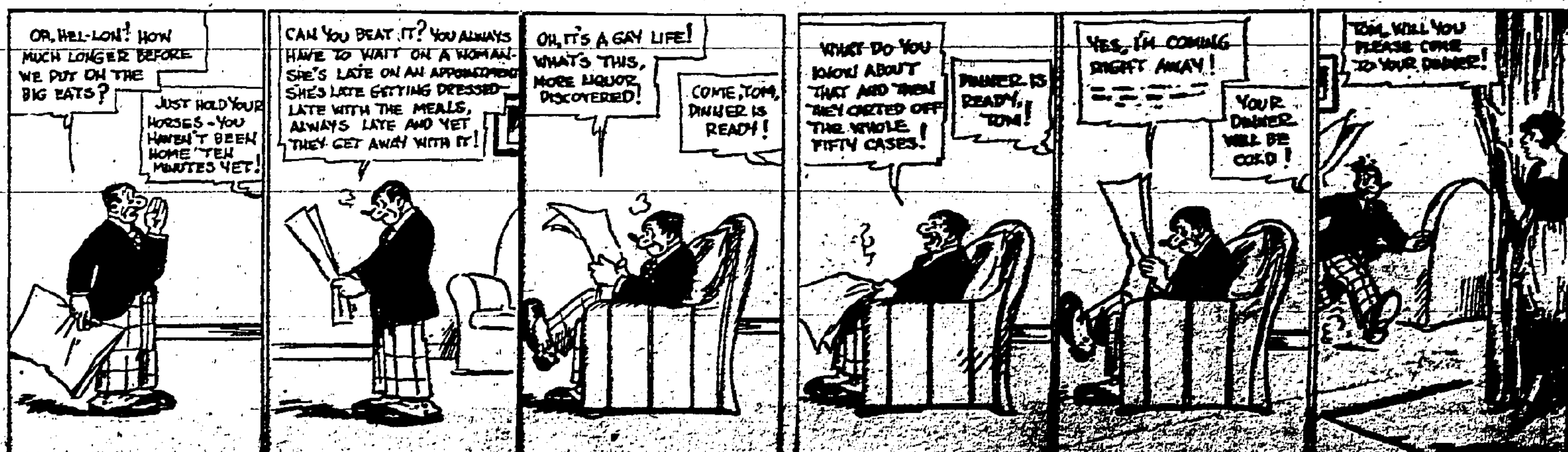
NAVAL GUNNERY.

An interesting snapshot of naval gunnery practice, the target being ten miles distant from the battleship engaged therein.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

It's Not Always the Man That Has to Wait.

BY ALLMAN



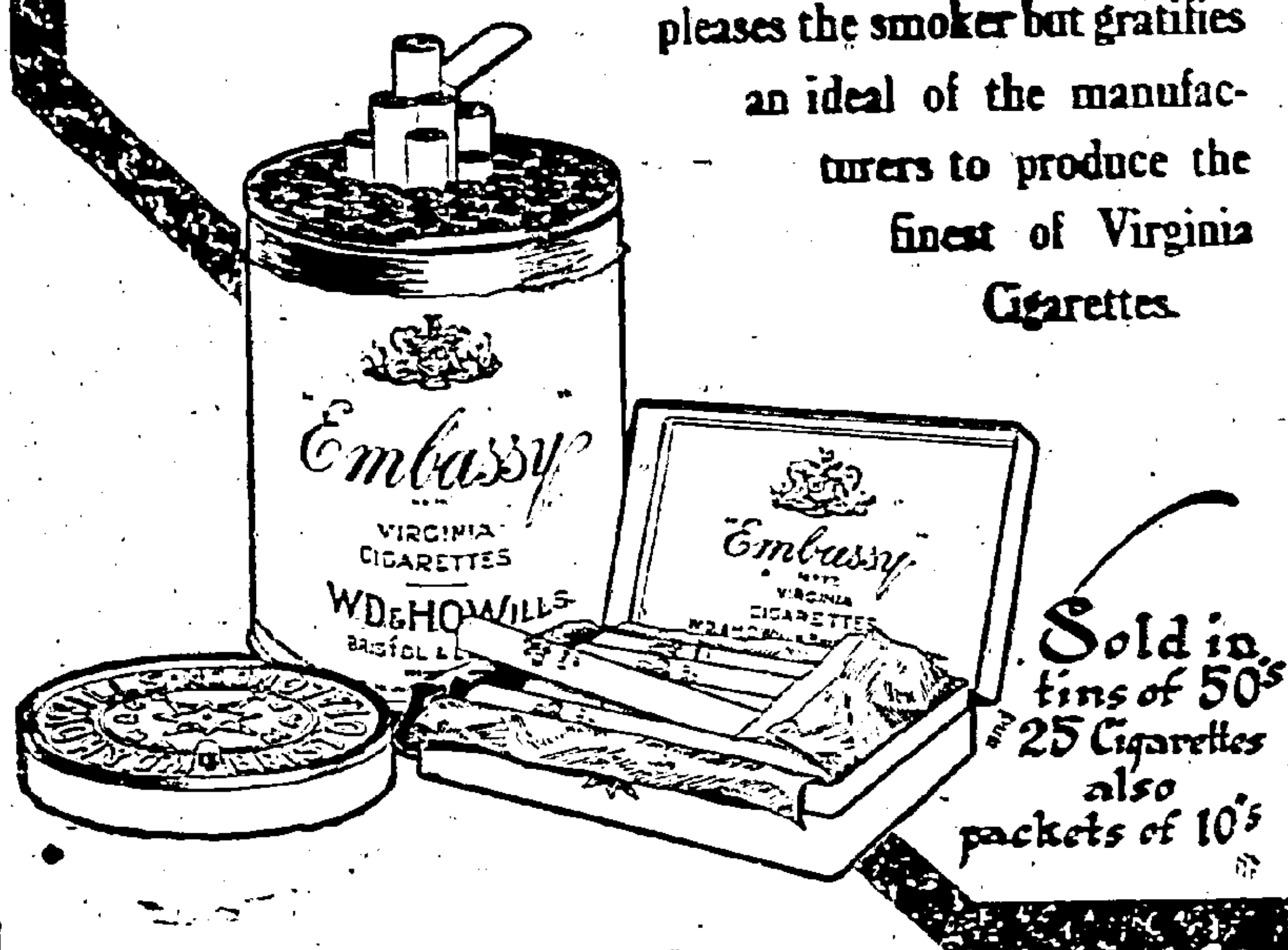
NOTICES.

Embassy

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.



Sold in tins of 50's
25 Cigarettes
also
packets of 10's

This Advertisement is loaned by Embassy-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW, 23rd April.
Australia, Manila—Per and Sandakan—Per VICTORIA, 23rd April.
Straits and Calcutta—Per TEN-SHO M., 29th April.
Japan—Per TAMBA M., 29th April.
Shanghai & Japan—Per TOYO-HASHI M., 30th April.
Straits and Calcutta—Per YET-OROFF M., 30th April.
Japan—Per SEIYO M., 1st May.
Bombay—Per TOTOMI M., 3rd May.
Straits and Calcutta—Per TOYO M., 5th May.
Bombay—Per FUKKAI M., 7th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji—Per NOVARA, 23rd April, 9 a.m.
Philippine Islands, and Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe and San Francisco—Per WEST CADRON, 23rd April, 11 a.m.
Haiphong—Per HANOI, 23rd April, 1 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung—Per SHINNO MARU, 23rd April, 5 p.m.
THURSDAY, 29TH APRIL.
Swatow & Straits—Per LIANG-CHOW, 29th April, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 29th April, 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per HURAN, 29th April, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

TIENSIN, 29th April, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 30TH APRIL.

Philippine Islands, Australia, & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per NIKKO M., 30th April, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—Per TAMBA M., 30th April, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 30th April, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 30th April, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 1ST MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per DENERA, 1st May, 10 a.m.
Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 1st May, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 1st May, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 2ND MAY.

Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 2nd May, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 2nd May, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America & Europe via SAN FRANCISCO—Per KOREA M., 3rd May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
MONDAY, 3RD MAY.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via SAN FRANCISCO—Per KOREA M., 3rd May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
TUESDAY, 4TH MAY.
Swatow & Bangkok—Per CHU-SAN, 4th May, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI LOONG, 4th May, 1 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai and N. China—Per ICHANG, 4th May, 3 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 4th May, 3 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 27th, 1920. No returns from Japan and V. Strait. Press has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei, slightly at Shantung, and has increased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone is probably moving eastward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 1 p.m. today, 1.0 inch. Total since January 1st, 11.53 inches, against an average of 11.94 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 12 MIDNIGHT.

District Forecast: N.E. winds, fresh to strong, (occasional rain).
N.E. winds, strong, (moderate rain).
3 South coast of China—The same as H.K. and Lamook, as No. 1.
4 South coast of China—The same as H.K. and Lamook, as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 27, 1920.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous.
Day On date On date.
at 5 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 5 p.m.
Barometer 29.85 29.91 29.93
Temperature 69 67 69
Humidity 93 81 83
Wind Direction N.E. E.N.E. E.N.E.
Force 5 5 5
Weather only 0 0 0
Rain 1.61 0.50 0.81
Highest temp. in shade on the 26th 73
Lowest 57
H.K. Observatory, Apr. 27, 1920.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

THURSDAY, 6TH MAY.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via VANCOUVER—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 6th May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	530
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	445
North China	163
Colon	177 1/2
Yangtze	255
Far Eastern	19
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	138
H. K. Fire	300
Shipping.	
Douglases	81
H.K. Steamboats	23.50
Indos (Prof.)	20
Indos (Def.)	200
Shells	220
Ferries	34
Refineries.	
Sugars	210
Malabons	39
Mining.	
Kailans	120 1/2
Langkats	17
Shanghai Loans	17
Shai Explorations	17
Rauha	1.00
Tronohs	47 1/2
Ural Caspians	30 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	85
K. Docks	154
Shai Docks	126
N. Engineering	27 1/2
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	107
H.K. Hotels	120
L. Invest.	105
H. Phreys Est.	6.50
K'loon Lands	40
L. Reclamations	140
West Points	50
Cotton Mills.	
Ewoe	1.685
Kung Yiks	1.67
Lau Kung Mows	1.425
Orientalis	1.310
Shai Cottons	1.350
Yangtzeopos	1.45
Miscellaneous.	
Cements	7
China Borneos	7 1/2
Do. Light old	6.80
China Providents	24 1/2
Dairy Farms	20
Electric H. K.	34
Electric Macao	23
Hongkong Ropes	6.10
Hk. Tramways	6.10
Peak Trams, old	80 cts.
Do. new	4
Steam Laundries	10
Steel Foundries	13
Water-boats	6.10
Watsons	13
Wm. Powells	27 1/2
Wisemans	27 1/2

Hongkong, April 27, 1920.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T.T.	4/10 1/2
Demand	4/10 1/2
30 d/s	4/10 1/2
60 d/s	4/10 1/2
4 m/s	4/10 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	Nom.
T.T. Singapore	200
T.T. Japan	103 1/2
T.T. India	210
Demand, India	210
T.T. San Francisco	93 1/2
[& New York]	
T.T. Java	237
T.T. Marks	Nom.
T.T. France	15.70
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	5/14
4 m/s. D/P	5/14
6 m/s. L/C	5/1
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	5/14
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	95 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	15.30
6 m/s. France	15.50
Demand, Germany	93 1/2
Demand, New York	210
T.T. Bombay	210
Demand, Bombay	
T.T. Calcutta	210
Demand, Calcutta	
Demand, Manila	193
Demand, Singapore	209
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	43 1/2
Sovereign	4.10 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	29.80
Bar Silver, ready	69 1/2
forward	67 1/2
New York/London	3.85 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	87/10 dis.
10	87/8 dis.
5	81 3/10 dis.
Canton subcoins	84 9/16 dis.

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A S A H I B E E R

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TIDE TABLE.

26th April. to 2nd May 1920.

Day	Time	High Water	Low Water	Mean Time	Mean
Mon. 26	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Tues. 27	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Wed. 28	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Thurs. 29	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Fri. 30	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Sat. 1	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Sun. 2	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40

m morning, a afternoon.

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TO-DAY at 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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